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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

None Wants War, Merely Arms

Sec'y Perkins Hits Auto Fads

Paris Opens Its Biggest Fair

Mellon Tax Case Is Arraigned

New York Parades Come High

Boston Has 'Ironsides' 'Home'

THE nations talk peace and prepare for trouble. Great Britain will expand its air forces regardless of early disarmament conversations in Geneva. Longing for an extended arms holiday, Britain believes it cannot continue with an admittedly inferior air force. Switzerland arranges for more strengthening of national defenses and to protect civilians from gas attacks. Paraguay protests to the League a Bolivian air bombardment of industrial plants and says it too will disregard humane war rules. Japan again opposes reconstruction help for China from other powers on the ground that the funds might be diverted to military purposes—When the mind is full of war thoughts how long is peace going to rule the heart?

U. S. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins calls putting style into automobiles the most absurd thing the motor industry ever did. Holding designs for streamlining and gadgets until the last minute and then rushing out cars works hardships on employees, harms the business. Stabilized designs and progressive prices to encourage buying in summer and fall would work wonders, says the Secretary. She has a comparison for seasonal fads in cars—They are a bigger menace than fads in women's hats.

France makes imposing display of the manufactured and other products with which it is courting prosperity at the Paris Fair. The great furniture industry, centering in Paris, shows hundreds of rooms in every style from Renaissance to ultra-modern. Sports register their growing hold on the French. The Fair, largest and best in its 30 years, has 8000 exhibitors. Many nations participate and expect orders in spite of tall tariffs—These manufacturers are practicing the optimism they preach.

Pittsburgh hears Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Institute, call the income tax prosecution of Andrew W. Mellon unpardonable tyranny. A Pittsburgh federal grand jury refused to indict the former U. S. Treasurer on his 1929 income tax payments when urged to do so by Attorney-General Cummings. The indictment action, taken without first allowing Mr. Mellon opportunity to defend his tax return, Mr. Church calls "cool, calculating villainy that shocks America"—He blames President Roosevelt and says it jeopardizes the liberty of every citizen.

New York City loves a parade. No great city has loved street pageants more or has had finer ones. But now the metropolis begins to look at the big parade from a new angle. Fifth Avenue merchants have been estimating what the recent May Day procession cost them and estimate the amount up to $5,000,000. This was in loss of business when customers were cut off from stores or would not venture into a crowd. There'll be new routes now—It took hard times to show New York that as spectacles increase so do their incidental costs.

London sees the carefully arranged steps of the grain-growing nations to reach a world-wide minimum wheat price ending in failure. "Argentina is not ready to join," upspeaks Delegate Tomas LeBreton. In spite of the fact that the three chief wheat-raising nations had offered to lend Argentina 20,000,000 bushels of their quota as an inducement, LeBreton says Argentina must sell its crop and that a minimum price may not mean buyers at that price. Efforts to limit a field crop and its valuation proclaim their own abnormality—Somehow they won't work.

Washington, still undaunted by wheat's experience, undertakes to regulate the American sugar bowl. President Roosevelt favors the Jones-Costigan measure passed by Congress. This year's quota for continental beet sugar growers is fixed at 1,550,000 tons, for continental cane growers at 260,000 tons. Cuba, the Philippines, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not satisfied, although the President may reduce the tariff to aid Cuba—To turn sugar into gold is the bit of political legerdemain pushed up to the President.

Boston Navy Yard sees the frigate Constitution, pioneer and hero ship of the U. S. Navy, warp into her dock amid gun-booming, whistle-screaming and endless sailorman palaver. Old Ironsides furls sail at the end of a 22,000-mile voyage on which she tried in many American ports to make an incredulous steam and motor generation understand about the War of 1812. The real ground-shaking welcome home ceremonies will come on Sunday, May 13. Certain Washington statesmen puzzled Boston by wanting the Constitution berthed permanently at Annapolis—To Boston that would be about like uprooting and carting away Faneuil Hall.

Less Criticism Will Aid NRA, Expert States

Faults Will All Work Out in Shuffle, Neustadt Tells Boston

New England News

ERA Band Plays Its Concert in Boston Common in Dark and Minus Chairs

Recovery

Industry On Trial

Any confusion arising out of the multiplicity of codes and interpretations belongs to business itself and not to the government. Thus stated Mr. Richard Neustadt, managing director of the National Retail Code Authority, speaking today before local code authorities and merchants at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Other key points in the Neustadt speech:

1. Self-government in industry has been halting, because industry has yet to learn how to properly govern and discipline itself. This point understood will mean less cynicism and criticism of those in Washington who are trying to lead business into a fair road.

2. With understanding will come a knowledge of the inherent faults and a greater ability on the part of industry to remove them without any governmental persuasion.

3. The old order of so-called "rugged individualism" was in many instances nothing less than slave management. This is what the Administration hopes to replace with intelligent and fair practices and rules.

4. The old Blue Eagle, put over by ballyhoo and an appeal to public emotions, is passing from the scene, Mr. Neustadt said, to be replaced by the code eagle, to become the permanent symbol of industry that has learned self-discipline and self-government.

Tooting in the Dark

Last night 41 ERA band musicians puffed and tooted out a two-hour concert in the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common. On the sidelines 200 listeners cheered and cheered. They cheered, not only the musicians fine efforts, but their determined pluck.

Through some misunderstanding chairs had been omitted from the bandstand. But the band musicians

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Illegal Pressure And Saar 'Putsch' Put Before League

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 9—A letter from Mr. Geoffrey G. Knox, president of the Saar Governing Commission, to the League of Nations Council, reporting apprehensively of illegal pressure being exerted upon police officials in the Saar and a rumored possible "Putsch" against the present Saar régime,was strongly condemned in a semi-official communiqué today and by the German press.

Mr. Knox's letter, the communiqué states, arises from complaint of Saar police officials who protested against the employment of German emigrants in the Saar police force.

It is characteristic, the communiqué goes on, that Mr. Knox speaks only of "police officers of German nationality" without mentioning they are emigrants. This, the communiqué says, makes the police protest psychologically understandable, even though perhaps ill-considered.

Mr. Knox's rumored "Putsch," the comminqué declares to be unsubstantiated by facts and as merely a subterfuge intended to further Mr. Knox's plan of calling in an international police force for the plebiscite—an action which could only bring disturbance and increased distrust to the Saar, the communiqué says.

Opinion in the Saar, according to information from Saarbrucken, repudiates the idea of "Putsch," emphasizes that the strictest discipline prevails there and nothing is further from the thought of the Saar "German Front," which claims more than 90 per cent of voters at the coming plebiscite.

Germany's interest in the Saar problem is steadily growing. Few Saar events with any political turn but are reported in the German press and in press exhibitions and the cinema. The German nature of the Saar is continuously emphasized. Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen commenting on the hostile reception by the French of Dr. Goebbel's speech to the Saarlanders at Zweibrucken, last week-end, expressed regret at the French Government's complete rejection of the Chancellor's proposal that the Saar plebiscite should be based on the previous German-French economic understanding. It is indisputable, Herr von Papen said, "the Reich's Government has for months past done everything to remove the sharpness of the inevitable plebiscite struggle which could all too easily lay a new fog over relations with our neighbors and over the European atmosphere."

Mendieta Reviews Cars

HAVANA, Cuba, May 9 (By U. P.)—President Mendieta yesterday from the palace balcony reviewed a parade of 20 new radio-equipped police cars.

Presiding

Top © Bachrach

Leaders of State Eastern Star

Top: Mrs. Blanche L. Pearson, Worthy Grand Matron. Bottom: Charles F. MacDonald, Worthy Grand Patron.

Boston Welcomes Annual Session Of The Eastern Star

Delegates Hear Plea by Official for Confidence in Future of U. S.

Delegates representing some 60,000 members of The Order of the Eastern Star attended the opening of the two-day "Rainbow" session of the fifty-day annual meeting of the fifty-eighth Grand Chapter of Massachusetts in Tremont Temple today.

Following an organ recital by Miss Marian H. Kennedy the assembly was called to order by Mrs. Lillian Grover Walch, Past Grand Matron. A colorful ceremonial marked the entrance of the officials headed by Mrs. Blanche L. Pearson, Worthy Grand Matron, and Mr. Charles F. MacDonald, Worthy Grand Patron.

A patriotic tribute to the Stars and Stripes was voiced by Mr. Fremont S. Eggleston, Past Grand Patron, who warned against destructive radicalism and made a ringing appeal for confidence and the preservation of American instutitions. A pledge of allegiance to the flag together with greetings from the State and city were features of the morning session.

The annual addresses and recommendations of Mrs. Pearson and Mr. MacDonald, reports of the secretary and treasurer and a memorial service marked the afternoon session.

Last night the members of the Matrons and Patrons Association held their annual meeting at the Hotel Bradford. The new officers elected are: President, Mrs. John E. Walsh; vice-president, Mrs. Anna M. Doering; secretary, Mrs. Margaret L. Sandholzer; treasurer, Mrs. Grace B. Shepard; auditor, Mr. Arthur D. Hatch.

Soviet Starts Jewish State In Far East

Mineral Region Adjoining Manchuria Becomes Autonomous Territory

Koreans Coöperate

New Russian Camp Towns in Orient to Offset Manchu Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, May 9—One step further toward intensive development of the Soviet Far East was made today by the announced establishment of Jewish autonomous territory in Biro-Bidjan district adjoining Manchuria along the Amur River, about 200 kilometers westward of Khabarousk.

Birod-Bidjan hitherto has been a national district set aside for Jewish agricultural settlement since 1928. The Government previously declared its intention of eventually establishing a Jewish autonomous republic in this district, and today's decree is considered a step in that direction.

That industrial development will be emphasized equally with agricultural settlement is suggested in a statement, accompanying the decree by Mr. Leon Gurevesch, chairman of the Biro-Bidjan party committee. Mr. Gurevesch declares that cultivated land has tripled since 1928 and industrialization has proceeded rapidly during recent years. He says that Biro-Bidjan possesses considerable deposits of coal, iron and asbestos, which affords a basis for industrialization and that mine industries employing 2500 workers have already been established.

Admitting that members of the Jewish Bund and Zionists, through dissensions, had hindered agricultural projects, Mr. Gurevesch insists that opposition has been broken. The statement also indicates that Korean farmers, now numbering about 200,000 in this Far Eastern region, are expected to play an important part in the agricultural settlements of Biro-Bidjan, being particularly familiar with the climatic difficulties which have defeated many original Jewish settlements. Koreans and Jewish farmers have united in several Biro-Bidjan collective farms.

While the original ambitious projects conceived by the Jewish Committee for Land Settlement failed to materialize, today's decree is believed to show that the Government in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Saudians Reported Ready for Assault On Yemen Capital

CAIRO, May 9 (AP)—Reports from Jiddah today said that the advancing Saudian army had overtaken and defeated the rearguard of the Yemeni army, which retreated toward Sana, capital of Yemen, after the fall of the seaport town, Hodeidah.

Troops under the leadership of the Emir Feisal, heir of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, were said to have consolidated their positions beyond Hodeidah, and the Emir was reported ready to leave tomorrow to take command of an assault on Sana.

The report of the battle was the latest of several conflicting stories reaching here from the war zone, one being that the Imam of Yemen may appeal to Great Britain or Italy to occupy this country rather than have it fall into the hands of King Ibn Saud.

Dispatches from London said that the British Government would not be interested in such a proposition. A request for occupancy, it was said officially, "is highly unlikely and would be refused if made."

Fads in Hats and Motors Bad; Hurt Trade, Miss Perkins Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9—New fads in automobiles as in women's hats are a menace from the point of view of the worker, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, believes.

"Putting style into the automobile is one of the most absurd things the industry ever did," she says, pointing to the resulting recurrent peaks and valleys in production in what otherwise might have been a stable industry.

Miss Perkins' charges leveled at the automobile industry indicate that it hasn't entirely been—as some have claimed—woman's fickleness that was responsible for style. "Keeping up with Paris" in hats has brought about worse conditions for workers in the millinery industry than in any other, but in the automobile industry, manufacturers have also worked hardships on employees by holding designs for latest streamlines and new gadgets until the last minute and then working at tremendous pressure to get them out ahead of their competitors.

Automobile manufacturers might improve conditions by limiting new styles for cars through the NRA codes, Miss Perkins suggests. She points out what millinery makers have already done. Before the day of the NRA there was a new type of women's hat put on the market every two weeks or about 25 different styles a year. It was recommended to the milliners when they came to Washington that four styles a year—one for each season would be enough. The manufacturers thought four changes too few, but they agreed on eight.

"I'm one who thinks that the old model-T Ford was a great contribution to civilization," Miss Perkins declares. "It seldom changed and it made for a stabilized industry."

Moreover, the Labor Secretary contends that automobiles used to be planned to give longer service than are the models today. "Even expensive cars today don't hold up over two years," she says.

More stabilization might also be obtained if progressive prices were established on automobiles to encourage buying in the summer and fall and to lessen it in the normally active spring, Miss Perkins suggests. This, she thinks, might do away with the need for a plant working three shifts a day for a few months and then using only one shift the balance of the year.

Miss Perkins practices what she preaches about styles in hats, for with few exceptions she wears a tricorne shape year in and year out. Her car is furnished by the Government and is one of the higher priced models that shows little fluctuation in style.

Eastward Ho! By Trans-Siberian Line

Japan to Protest British Tariffs As Initial Move

Tokyo Believes Most-Favored-Nation Clause Is Infringed by London

TOKYO, May 9 (AP)—A formal protest against Great Britain's newly-imposed quotas on Japanese imports will probably be the first gun fired by Japan in the Anglo-Japanese trade dispute, it was indicated in high government quarters today.

A majority of the Foreign Office officials believe the British restrictions on Japanese trade infringe upon the most-favored-nation clause of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty.

For this reason, a high government official said, legal experts are studying the relation of the treaty to the quotas announced by Mr. Walter Runciman, British Board of Trade head, to determine definitely whether Japan's rights have been infringed upon.

If infringement is shown, Tokyo certainly will protest, the official said, adding:

"We are determined to defend our treaty rights."

He recalled as a precedent that Japan protested similarly when France instituted import quotas against Japanese commerce.

The official said Japan will refuse to make any peace overtures. And will not propose a compromise or suggest a revival of the project for an Anglo-Japanese trade conference.

Such a conference was Britain's idea, he added, and while Tokyo was awaiting definite proposals from London regarding it, Mr. Runciman suddenly announced on Monday Britain's positive unilateral anti-Japanese action.

Japan at present is withholding retaliatory measures, it was emphasized, but is retaining a free hand to act when circumstances compel.

Australian View Heard

KOBE, Japan, May 9 (AP)—Japan, locked in a trade dispute with Great Britain, welcomed today a visitor from whom Japanese leaders hope to learn how closely Australia will support the mother country.

The visitor is Mr. John G. Latham, attorney-general, minister for external affairs and minister for industry of the Australian Government.

Mr. Latham who arrived at Kobe on a tour of the Orient, will go to Tokyo tomorrow. He already has visited the Dutch East Indies, the Strait Settlements and China. The journey, he insisted is strictly informal.

The Japanese, however, see an opportunity to learn how firmly Australia is lined up with the rest of the British Empire in the effort to stem the world-wide tide of Japanese manufactures.

Japan's Debt to Reich

BERLIN, May 9 (AP)—Japan's struggles in the Far East are likened to those of Germany in Europe by Admiral Paul Behncke, (retired).

Speaking last night at a reception given Vice-Admiral Hajima Matsushita of Japan by the German-Japanese Society, Admiral Behncke, president of the group, said:

"Germany's fight in Europe for peace, honor and equality is much like that of Japan, which wrestles for the necessities of life in the Far East."

He added that friendship between Germany and Japan has an enduring foundation in that Japan taught Germany the secret of national unity.

Trinidad Starts Quota

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, May 9 (AP)—Legislation restricting imports of Japanese goods into Trinidad will be introduced by the Government without delay, an official announcement stated today.

At the same time importers were warned against bringing in heavy stocks before the legislation is passed. The measure would be retroactive, it was stated, and serious losses might follow efforts to void the restrictions.

Government officials said the new quota law would cause a sharp drop in the colony's revenue, reducing income from Japanese textiles from $80,000 to about $10,000.

© Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway. Below—By a Staff Artist.

Settlers for Far East

Typical Peasants at Wayside Halt En Route for Siberian Outpost. Below—Map Showing Position of New Biro-Bidjan Jewish State

Criminals Buy Weapons Easily, Evidence Shows

Drive to Disarm Them Pressed on Congress by Administration

WASHINGTON, May 8—A gangster's machine gun costs about $200, new.

At present the gangster has no difficulty in getting either an imported one or a domestic one. Of the latter, practically the only manufacturer of the type of machine guns now commonly used by gangsters is the Colt Firearms Company of Hartford, Conn.

For light city work, the gangster uses a sub-machine gun, known as the Monitor, manufactured by Colt's.

For heavy duty, in the country, the gangster frequently prefers the Thompson sub-machine gun. This is also made by Colt's. Occasionally the bulky Browning machine gun is used. Here, too, the manufacturer is Colt's.

All these statements are contained in evidence given by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney-General, his assistants, or other responsible witnesses before the House Ways and Means Committee in the effort to drive through a National Firearms Act.

The full force of the Roosevelt Administration is now being thrown into a campaign to disarm the criminal underworld. With machine gun manufacture concentrated in such few hands, this would seem to be fairly easy. But the reverse has proved to be the case.

In the first place, Congress seems reluctant to act. Mr. Cummings

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Paraguay to Discard Law in Chaco War

GENEVA, May 9 (AP)—A threat of Paraguay to disregard the rules of international law in the Chaco war with Bolivia was published today by the League of Nations.

Paraguay protested to the League against a Bolivian air bombardment of tannin works at Guarani and Mihanovich, with loss of life and property damage.

The protest states that Paraguay "considers itself relieved of the obligation to respect the rules of international law with regard to Bolivia, since Bolivia so openly and deliberately violated them."

Bombing Towns Protested

BUENOS AIRES, May 9 (By U. P.)—Several nations, including Argentina, have urged Bolivia and Paraguay to refrain from bombing open towns, it was learned here yesterday. Bolivia, denying its planes have bombarded civilians, has asserted its aerial attacks have been confined to military posts, and when Paraguay announced the civilian attacks absolved Paraguay from international law, La Paz threatened to bombard Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay.

Labor and Liberal Mobilization Gets Into State Stride

Leaders Plan Action at Meeting Thursday to Back Social Bills

Massachusetts's long threatened mobilization of labor and liberal leaders against reactionary legislation on Beacon Hill and in behalf of social insurance measures is about to start.

Labor leaders and representatives of most of the major liberal and progressive groups in Massachusetts are scheduled to meet Thursday night to mass their forces behind such social measures as the child labor amendment, unemployment insurance and a state-operated workmen's compensation fund.

Plans for this meeting were announced today by Mr. John McLaren, labor leader in the building trade. It is the liberal group's present intention to work in consonance with labor, which has already organized to defeat foes of socially desirable legislation and promote its friends.

If this alliance is effected, it will amount substantially to a powerful liberal party capable of materially affecting the course of legislation and the political careers of many in the State.

Among those slated to be present are: Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Mr. E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Boston Building Trades Council; Mr. Edward Graves, of the Boston Building League, and representatives of the Massachusetts Consumers League, the Child Labor Committee, of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the Women's Trade Union League, the League of Nations Association and Mr. David Niles of the Ford Hall Forum.

The Twentieth Century Club and the Greater Boston Federation of Churches are reported to have given their indorsement to the movement.

Interest in this plan is heightened as a result of the suspicion of certain labor leaders that it represents a political stratagem to procure the support of liberal forces for Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, and probable Republican candidate for Governor.

Mr. Watt has expressed the view that Mr. McLaren is an active Bacon supporter and is possibly taking this step to bring liberal groups into the Bacon camp. At present labor is bitterly critical of Mr. Bacon's legislative record and views this proposal as perhaps an effort to nullify labor antagonism to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. McLaren has declared, however, that the purpose of the proposed organization would be to support mainly principles—and men only in so far as they embodied these principles.

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Things Present

Some 13,000,000 Germans, 2,500,000 Hungarians, and 4,000,000 Ukrainians live amid hostile conditions in states hostile to them; in fact, the so-called racial minorities in Europe are said to represent a population of 25,000,000! And peace is continually being threatened because of the jealousies and territorial ambitions. Now comes William Harbutt Dawson, noted author, recommending "nations within nations." Don't miss the first article in today's Magazine Section. The Marquis of Lothian is with us again with an article on "Vision of 1918 Lingers on the Horizon." The International House movement is discussed in "Mingling of the Races Made Easy."

Daily articles on "How to Play Better Golf" begin today, on the Sports Page.

A. Hervey-Bathurst answers the question, "The War Barons—Who Are They?" Editorial Page.

If you have auburn hair, read today's article in the "How to Look Your Best" series, on the Women's Page.

Your Swedish friend who is learning English will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

Readers who indulge in the inside back page are invited to express their preferences. Fill out, clip, and mail the survey blank. Thanks.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and more Facts About the Bible.

Sugar Obtains Big Slice Of Recovery Pie

President Signs Bills to Cut Tariff and Levy Processing Tax

Labor Tells Needs

Green Appeals to Congress to Keep Up Public Works as Trade Stimulant

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9—Sugar which takes second place not even to silver as a political power—today received its share of recovery pie as President Roosevelt signed the Costigan-Jones sugar bill, which effects a three-cornered compromise between hard-pressed domestic producers, insular growers and the patient consumer.

As he signed the bill, the President issued a proclamation under the flexible tariff provisions, reducing the tariff on sugar from 2 to 1½ cents a pound. The reduction is balanced by a processing tax on sugar of the same amount. Thus the ultimate consumer will theoretically pay no more than he does now, growers will receive benefit payments from the processing tax, and insular producers reap substantial benefits from the reduction in duty.

Through another busy day, the war debts situation thickened, the silver compromise was being worked out and the legislative mills ground along steadily in their dogged Marathon.

Politics: Early returns from the Indiana primaries brought joy to the hearts of all Democrats—but to Speaker Rainey and House majority leader Byrns they meant most of all. The White House was pleased over evidence that support of the President apparently assured renomination. All party leaders were pleased over this second indication that Republicans are not likely to cut any wide swaths in the Democratic majorities.

But to Messrs. Rainey and Byrns it meant something more personal. Their jobs are understood to depend on the size of the party majority in the next Congress. With a large majority fairly loyal to the President, they would undoubtedly be left where they are. But criticism of their leadership has been frequent.

Several presidential advisors feel that more vigorous leadership would be essential if the party majority were reduced to a narrow margin. As a result Mr. Rainey promptly saw in the primary returns evidence that if either side gained in Novembebr it would be the Democrats and not the Republicans. Mr. Byrns somewhat more cautions, doubted Republicans would gain more than 10 seats.

On the whole Washington was rather surprised over the Indiana returns. True, the Democrats made a good showing in the previous Illinois primaries. But early reports here had all indicated that the Democratic régime in Indiana had suffered severely during recent months both from a general conservative reaction against the New Deal and from local reaction to the escape of John Dillinger from the Crown Point jail. The Dr. Wirt incident was also understood here to have undermined the Administration cause.

Martyred Mellon: The failure of the grand jury to return a bill against Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, on charges by the Department of Justice of tax evasion can be considered as nothing short of a blow to the Roosevelt Administration. While it is argued in high government circles that the procedure in the Mellon case was precisely similar to that in other tax cases, a different atmosphere undoubtedly surrounded it from the outset, particularly in the advance comments of Mr. Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney-General, which seemed to prejudge the matter.

One of the Administration's reasons for giving advance publicity to the Mellon case was probably the hope that it would influence other big taxpayers to make full returns just at a time when annual tax payments came due. But the prominence given the case, the advance announcement that action was going to be brought—when that action merely amounted to routine submission of evidence to a grand jury; and now finally the anti-climax of the "No bill," all combine to make the Administration look silly.

Politically, it was a mistake, too, to single out so outstanding a representative of the opposing party as a target unless the evidence gathered was conclusive. To the man in the street, perhaps it is hard to make Mr. Mellon, with his millions, a martyr; but the incident just concluded does add to the vague sense of disquiet, first engendered by the air-mail contract cancellations, over the lengths to which the more politically-minded members of the Roosevelt Administration will go and the uncertainty as to the fairness of their acts.

Unemployment: Declaring that the NRA and the AAA have failed to put as many men to work and to raise purchasing power as much as was anticipated last June, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told a Senate

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Producers and Consumers Join Opposition to State Milk Bill In Massachusetts Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)

didn't mind standing. Then when dusk had settled over the Common they asked for light. But no light was forthcoming. So these musicians, formerly unemployed until hired by the ERA to play three nights a week on the Common, cast aside their unreadable sheet music and burst forth into popular selections. They kept up their tradition. The show went on.

Tares and Wheat

Ninety-seven "painters" renovating the interior of the Boston City Hospital must come down off their scaffolds and ladders and prove to ERA investigators that they are painters.

Mr. Joseph P. Carney, state director of ERA, declares that much of the skilled labor on ERA jobs is only skilled in getting their names on the higher paying payrolls. Painters on the city hospital job, he says, never wielded a brush before in their lives.

So the ERA cleanup that has shaken welfare circles ever since Mr. Carney came, goes on with a special investigator assisting Maj. Roswell G. Hall, Boston administrator, in separating the skilled wheat from the unskilled tares on ERA projects.

Two More Days

The working month for the clerical staff of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad took on a better contour today with the return to two more days' pay that the depression had clipped.

Beginning May 18 the two payless, workless days will be no more, according to an announcement quoted by the Associated Press. The New Haven road reports that business pickup has reached a point where the workers can get back something of what they lost.

Bands and Banners

Bridgeport, Conn., believes that the way to take a swing at a wabbling depression is to put everything behind the swing. In what they term a final and decisive thrust at depression, the city is putting on an exposition showing the many products that come from Bridgeport's mills and factories.

More than 155 exhibitors have reserved space in the Locomobile Industrial Building, where the exposition is being staged with bands, banners and displays.

Women of Valor

New England women of Pilgrim days were noted for their valor, their fearlessness. Several days ago a New England waitress scattered a band of robbers intent upon rifling the restaurant's cash register by hurling a vase. Yesterday New England women were still in the news for valor. Five office employees of a Boston bakery outwitted four armed bandits who entered their building brandishing guns. The leader demanded the "dough." Undisturbed the women calmly said there was no money in the building. After a hasty examination the bandits, persuaded, made their retreat with the threat they would return later. Overlooked were amounts of $10 in the office safe and $7500 pay-roll money elsewhere in building.

Federal Court

Mulloney Trial

Few spectators were on hand today as the defense in the Mulloney trial in federal court had its first real day of contesting the Government's indictment against the former head of the collapsed Federal National Bank despite the fact that they have not officially put on defense witnesses.

In cross examining Mr. John T. Morrisey, former vice-president and cashier of the closed bank, defense counsel drew from the witness that nearly all the loans of Mr. Mulloney had the approval of the directors of the bank.

Yesterday, Mr. Morrisey in testifying for the Government, declared that on the day that the Federal National was taken over by the comptroller of currency Mulloney's balance at the bank was only $2.97, and that on the day that the bank closed he withdrew $3700.

Normano Case

Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the Federal Court said today he would not take notice of common knowledge of the German Government's attitude toward the Jews in the case of Dr. J. F. Normano, who seeks a writ of habeas corpus preventing the German Government from extraditing him to that country on the charge that he is a fugitive from justice.

Dr. Normans's counsel argued for the motion on the ground that the defendant would not get a fair trial in Germany at the present time, and that the time limit for extraditing the defendant had expired. Attorney Phillip Nichols, representing the German consul in Boston, declared it would be a "dishonorable interpretation of the statute if the United States does not send the defendant back to Germany."

Judge Brewster took the matter under advisement.

Water Holes

Self-Liquidating

Six hundred men built 500 water holes that saved $211,000 worth of property from fire that cut insurance rates in small towns. Result—a public demand for more water holes in Massachusetts. Significance—the cry of "fire" strikes less terror in the hearts of country folk.

But hundreds of small towns still shout "fire" with no water to quell the flames. From these, engineers aim to build up public pressure to continue the water-hole construction of the last five months with CWA funds, now withdrawn from that purpose. Added funds must come through the ERA. Water holes are built over springs or constructed, lagoon-like, into the banks of streams, usually within 1000 feet of groups of buildings or heavy forested tracts.

Costs for the five months' work revealed today by the Agriculture Department show $115,379 spent, of which $112,171 went into the pockets of the working man.

Strikes

Labor's Word

The strike that is not a strike caused a general order of "mark time" in Manchester's textile industry today. The mills of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company remained closed this morning at the request of the Manchester textile council, although 80 per cent of the workers came to the mill gates ready for work.

The holiday was asked by the labor leaders who have declared the strike unauthorized and unsupported by the majority and wish to hold mass meetings today at which the workers would be told to return to their jobs. A disgruntled minority who failed to receive desired benefits from the settlement handed down by the federal board of arbitration in Washington are responsible for the trouble, say the labor leaders.

Gov. John G. Winanat adds his appeal to those of the labor men. Labor's word, upon which the Washington settlement was based, is at stake, declares the Governor.

Leather Trailers

Massachusetts' leather business came out into the open today after a week of wandering in the mazes of labor troubles. Today only three dissenters trailed behind the agreement handed down by Judge John J. Burns of the Regional Labor Board. Some 59 manufacturers employing over 7000 workers have placed their signatures to the agreement. Labor hails as one of its most important victories.

The three dissenters with plants in Peabody, Lynn and Woburn declare their intention of carrying their cases to the Labor Board at Washington.

Union officials say they will order the picketing of the three firms who are going ahead with their business. The firms meantime are asking for injunctions against interference with their workers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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THE Santa Fe AIR-conditions

Air-conditioning on the Santa Fe is a big job. At *least twenty-four complete trains are required to service* The Chief, California Limited *and* Grand Canyon Limited, *alone*, between Chicago and California.

A big job—yet by summer Santa Fe will have air-conditioned certain cars—including *all* Fred Harvey diners—on every limited train.

The Chief, *fastest to California*; California Limited *and* Grand Canyon Limited, *fine trains without extra fare*; The Ranger, *crack train between Chicago and Texas.*

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Who Gets the Cake?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miscellaneous

Swagger Without Stick

The Boston police department may go the British Army one better. In the British Army of years ago hands-in-pockets were frowned upon. Result, the pockets on the right side of the soldier sewed up. In the other hand he had to hold a swagger stick.

There will be no issue of swagger sticks to Boston policemen. The citizen is not to be treated to the picture of Officer Clancy coming down Boylston Street jauntily twirling a silver-headed stick. But, according to headquarters, if the policemen do not keep their hands out of their pockets while on duty all their pockets may be sewn up.

Cat-Snatcher

Cape Cod cat owners were indignant today. Judge Frederick C. Swift of the Barnstable District Court had found Winthrop N. Bassett of East Brewster guilty of "cat-snatching," then placed the case on file.

Scores of pets which owners testify have been stolen over a period of three and a half to four years were traced directly to the operations of Bassett, according to Chief William Pratt of the Hyannis police, who told the court they were sold to the Harvard Medical School for $3 each.

Harvard Medical School denies Bassett's tale, also promiscuous buying of cats, saying:

"We have bought the few needed for our laboratories from reputable dealers in otherwise worthless cats, located north of Boston."

Meanwhile owners of pets used for vivisection purposes feel helpless against snatchers whose cases are placed "on file."

Noted Visitor

Nearly every Boston resident has had a chance to visit the great ocean liner, Leviathan as it come to Boston to have its hull scraped, cleaned and repainted. Last year it was missing, out of service. It will be back again in a few weeks. Its exterior redone in Boston, its interior will be redecorated at Hoboken, N. J. After a year's rest, $100,000 will be needed to recondition this giant of the International Mercantile Company.

Senate Rejects Amherst Man as Bureau Head

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee today ended a long controversy by voting an unfavorable report on the nomination of Mr. Willard L. Thorp, of Amherst, Mass., as director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in the commerce department.

Early withdrawal of Thorp's name by the White House was indicated.

Switzerland to Guard State From Gas Attacks

GENEVA, May 9 (AP)—The Swiss War Department announced today that it is preparing a plan for the protection of civilians against gas attacks.

The announcement bore out reports that Switzerland has been planning to join other nations in strengthening national defenses.

Grandchild for President

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 9 (AP)—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt here last night.

"NEVASPRED"

Unique elastic side straps are individually adjustable.
Note flatness of abdomen and reduction of hips and hollow back.

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Sugar Gets Slice Of Recovery Pie

(Continued from Page 1)

committee today that the time is not yet ripe to drop public works as a business stimulant.

"After almost a year under the recovery program," he said, "we are no longer justified in assuming that industry will be able, within the near future, to carry the entire burden of recovery. The Government has a practical as well as a moral responsibility to continue provision for the millions of unemployed through a program of public works."

Mr. Green warned the Senators that it would be "almost fatal" if Congress adjourned without passing a public works bill of some sort. The country must choose, he said, between feeding the millions of unemployed—"and that's demoralizing," he interpolated—or creating opportunities through a huge public works program.

Mr. Green's picture of increasing relief burdens was borne out in a report issued by the Department of Commerce showing that despite continued gains in business, the number of families on relief rolls is greater than a year ago. "Exhaustion of individual resources, together with demobilization of CWA workers," was blamed. Expanding production of last month, however, the report showed, was accompanied by an increase in employment and pay rolls; a gain in retail sales; higher foreign trade totals; and an advance in primary distribution.

Macon Fails: Hopes for an American airship industry received another terrible setback today with announcement from the Navy Department that the Macon had proved a failure in the naval war games now going on in the Caribbean. Secretary of the Navy Swanson admitted that the navy's great airship had been theoretically "destroyed" by attacking airplanes early in the action and was of no further use to the fleet.

This admission of failure in the Macon's first test was believed here to presage the eventual abandonment of ships of this type by the navy. In the meantime appropriations for the replacement of the Akron, which was recommended by a joint Congressional investigating committee, have been held up presumably pending the outcome of the present maneuvers. If the navy fails to order another ship of the Macon type it is considered possible that the whole scheme for developing a great American airship industry will break down.

Congress has as yet declined to pass legislation authorizing air mail contracts to a transatlantic dirigible service. Without such legislation private interests are unwilling to go ahead with plans for building commercial ships. And Congress is widely influenced by the navy's opinion of the lighter-than-air ships. If they were considered successful by the navy the Crosser bill might have some chance of passage.

Darrow Report: With the controversy over the report by Mr. Clarence Darrow's NRA review board growing more involved by the minute, President Roosevelt very cautiously backed out of the whole issue by turning the document over to the Attorney-General, the NRA and the Federal Trade Commission for their perusal.

He confessed only that he had "cut the string" tying up the large roll of manuscript, read the first few paragraphs and promptly decided to give it to others to digest for him. Whether its bulk was the real reason was considered doubtful. Turning it over to others both relieves Mr. Roosevelt of some of the responsibility involved and also serves to further delay publication of a document which is expected to touch off an explosion of NRA criticism in the Senate.

The longer publication of the document is delayed, the more critical it is assumed to be by those anxious to see what the famous lawyer and his board have concluded about the NRA's tendency to foster monopolies and drive the little fellow out of business.

The Unkindest Cut: Members of the Lower House of Congress are used to having their dignity trodden upon, but enough is enough. At the ball game this week, were their faces red when the loud-speakers blared, "Will all Members of the House in the stands please return to Capitol Hill at once. Their votes are needed."

But the luckless Representatives, caught so publicly by the truant officers, rose from the bleachers, tossed aside their empty peanut bags, and with shame-faced and angry countenances took the road back to duty. They were obedient. But their feelings, though not so tender as they once were, were really hurt.

Pen and Penny Pincher: President Roosevelt, who has spent more money than any other peace-time American Chief Executive, today announced with a suspicious twinkle that presentation of pens he uses to sign important bills is constituting a terrible drain on the federal exchequer.

With an unwonted devotion to economy, as he signed the sugar bill with several souvenir pens, for various interested individuals, he announced that henceforth the charge will be 25 cents per pen!

Reynolds Air Suits Settled for $20,000

NEWARK, N. J., May 9 (AP)—Suits totaling $475,000 against the Reynolds Airways, Inc., were terminated May 7 when Federal Judge William Clark instructed defense counsel to accept a settlement of $20,000 to be divided among survivors of seven who were killed and five who were injured when a plane owned by the company crashed near Hadley Field, New Brunswick, Sept. 27, 1927.

Trial of the suits was discontinued last fall when attorneys for the defense presented evidence that the company, owned by Richard J. Reynolds, Winston-Salem tobacco heir, was insolvent. In ordering a directed verdict of non-suit against the company, Judge Clark explained that he has since sought a settlement in conferences with defense attorneys.

Brocket Gets Annapolis Award

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 9 (AP)—Midshipman William Alden Brocket of Niantic, Conn., today was declared winner of the class of 1871 sword, awarded annually at the Naval Academy to the midshipman of the senior class who is most proficient in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery.

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Millen-Faber Trial

Faber Held Sane As to Confession

Judge Nelson P. Brown ruled Abraham Faber sane in so far as the admissibility of his confession was concerned, in Dedham court this afternoon. He gave it as his opinion that Faber understood questions asked and the significance of his confession. The confession will be admitted but the sanity issue is not of itself settled, the court stated.

The jury was then called back and the trial resumed.

For a week the jury has been excused while Mr. William R. Scharton, Faber's attorney, strove to prove his client insane, and thus to exclude his confession. The State's case in its prosecution of Faber and Irving and Murton Millen for the Needham crime was interrupted to allow enactment of this unusual interlude.

Today Mr. Scharton and Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, prosecutor, summarized their contentions as to the defendant's mental competency. Mr. Scharton insisted that even though medical evidence presented were disregarded, it has been shown his client did not know right from wrong and did not realize the consequences of his act. Mr. Dewing argued that Faber had not been proved insane and that the trial should proceed with his confession admitted.

Mr. Scharton's charge that Massachusetts medical authorities had made it impossible for the defense to present testimony by "noted" psychiatrists was quickly denied by Mr. Dewing.

Interrupting an argument on this point, Judge Brown noted that he had personal knowledge of the "disinclination of eminent psychiatrists to coöperate in this case."

Mr. Scharton indicated that regardless of the outcome of this intermediary procedure, or even of the trial itself, he will continue to fight.

Ryan Seeks Return Of N. Y. School Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—Dr. George J. Ryan, reelected for his thirteenth term as president of the Board of Education at its annual meeting here yesterday, announced today that he proposes to follow up all possible means to obtain the remaining $8,000,000 of statutory state school aid which the Legislature failed to appropriate, even to agitating for a special session of the Legislature should all other means fail.

This shortage in the full statutory amount which the board had counted upon, said Dr. Ryan, becomes critical in view of previous curtailments and of the increased strain on school facilities from the abolishment of industrial child labor. The school system, he declared, has economized to the point where this additional shortage of funds cannot do otherwise than impair its efficiency.

Dr. Ryan's statement follows a remark by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia at the annual dinner of the United Parents' Association here last week that the city cannot provide the required funds to tide over the shortage, and that an appeal for a special session of the Legislature is the only hope.

CWA Spent $46,411,050 In N.Y. City, Records Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—The Civil Works Administration spent $46,411,050 in New York City during the five months previous to April 1, 1934, in which it existed as a separate relief agency, it was announced here yesterday.

About 85 per cent of the CWA funds went directly into salaries, said Col. Walter A. De Lamater, formerly administrator and now director of the same activities under the Welfare Department. Construction projects absorbed about $37,000,000 and nearly half of this was applied to city parks.

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Daytime group—from $19
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Evening Creations—from $29

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Boston Snapshots

Holes in Newton—Motorists passing through Newton often remark on the holes in the roadways—but there are 1900 other holes which are causing city officials more concern.

As part of a CWA tree planting project this spring 2200 holes were dug and filled with good loam. But a reduction in the appropriation for the purpose made by the city government, prevented the use of more than 300 of these desirable excavations.

That leaves the city with 1900 first class, loam-filled holes on its hands. Anyone in need of holes of this kind might communicate with the forestry department. We understand prices are strictly F. O. B. Newton.

Free Swimming Lessons—Although the beach paddling costumes of the 'nineties have been replaced by bathing suits designed for swimming, many of those who fill these suits still cannot swim. To help to remedy this situation the Y. M. C. A. will conduct free swimming classes next week in its pool. Any man over 18 may attend. The instruction will be given in the morning each day. Admission cards may be obtained from the Information Desk at the Y. M. C. A. building.

First Birthday Party—The first reunion of the Boston Latin School's Class of 1913 celebrated its twenty-first anniversary. After 21 years members of the class decided that it was time to get acquainted with each other again. So they called a meeting which was held last night in the Hotel Touraine. Plans were made for the participation of the class in next year's tercentennial celebration of the founding of the Latin School.

"Art Is Long"—Of the hundreds who visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to see the exhibition of Whistler's paintings and etchings, including his world-famed painting of his mother, one boy failed apparently to be impressed. Coming out of the rear entrance and falling on the neck of one of his companions, he sighed:

"Woe is me! My, but I'm glad to get out of that place."

Better Homes Week—There are many more than 52 weeks in the year now—according to the publicity and propaganda experts. One of them is "Better Homes Week," which is being celebrated now. The Massachusetts Committee points out that its object is "to make known to all citizens knowledge of high standards in house building, home furnishing and home life." The office of the committee is at 87 Beacon Street.

Newark Fights Bill For Bayonne Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAYONNE, N. J., May 9—Preparations are on here today to go ahead with plans for the development of the Port of Bayonne following approval of the Bayonne Port Development and Terminal bill by Gov. A. Harry Moore in Trenton yesterday. The measure, which was introduced by Senator William H. Arbright (R.) of Gloucester County, permits the board of commerce and navigation to sell to the Central District, Inc., about 500 acres of riparian rights on the New York Bay side of Bayonne for a marine terminal and port development whose cost when completed will, it was estimated, be in excess of $6,500,000.

The major part of the funds for the development would come from a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan for which application already has been made. The development would be tax exempt for the duration of the federal loan.

The bill was strongly contested by representatives of the City of Newark and as strongly defended by Bayonne civic and commercial organizations.

Mother's Day is Sunday May 13

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President Warns Debtors Not to Lean Too Heavily On Token-Payment System

Opinion in Congress for Larger Sums Influenced by Britain's Budget Surplus—Ban on Sale of Bonds Means Little at Present

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9 — The President of the United States today frankly warned European war debtors that the token-payment system which some of them, led by Great Britain, have taken advantage of for the last two pay days, was conditional and temporizing may or may not be utilized on June 15, the rapidly approaching crisis date.

The President's warning, however, was addressed even more pointedly in self-justification to Congress. The war debt situation has turned on how much latitude the legislators allow the President, and in anticipation of his special message on the subject, he wishes Congress to understand that there is nothing necessarily permanent about the token payment system.

But this all does not mean that if an international impasse is reached by June 15, the President may not choose once more to take the path of compromise, and avoid outright default and a final breaching of the whole war debt system by accepting a payment on account which acknowledges and reaffirms the validity of the whole indebtedness.

British Surplus Affects Opinion

The current maneuver is clearly intended as a method of getting something more than small change from Great Britain. The tidy British budget surplus has left a profound effect on American opinion, particularly in Congress. The President recognized explicitly last June and December that a financial crisis gripped the world, demanding special treatment of international payments. He also admitted an emergency within Great Britain and other debtor nations. But when the chief debtor puts itself in such a sound and fortunate position as Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has done, the opinion of the patient creditor changes.

Therefore, unless conditions change materially, the President will persist right up to June 15 on a more ample payment than Great Britain has made—with one exception—since the Hoover moratorium went into effect three years ago.

His insistence, it is plainly recognized, may push Great Britain, and the countries following its example, into open default. Should that eventuate, the final knell of the war debt problem will probably have been rung. The token-payment system, at least, preserved the legal validity of the obligation. Default is denial of that validity, constituting unilateral insistence on scaling down.

Little Flotation at Present

As an aftermath, and possibly operative even if token payments are made, is the Johnson Act. This debars all defaulters from the American money markets. But that this will be a serious penalty is doubted in many realistic circles. It is first pointed out that at present, and for some time to come, there is little or no international flotation of issues in sight.

Moreover the sole effect of the Johnson Act, in the view of many, will be to transfer the world money market back from New York to London. Flotations would henceforth be made in Lombard Street, and New York's brief post-war preeminence will again vanish. From this point of view, it is declared to be in Great Britain's interest to precipitate a general default on June 15.

Legally the position of the American Government is that any debtor may make application to his creditor for revision and he will receive full hearing. Great Britain applied, negotiations resulted in which Sir Frederick Leith-Ross offered a small lump payment, and the United States refused the offer. It is believed that Washington proffered, in its turn, a settlement following the subsequent agreement with Finland, which cuts interest charges, past and future, almost to nothing and virtually bisects the entire European debt. But this apparently was not good enough for London.

No other debtors applied for revision. France, although defaulting, made no attempt to negotiate a revised settlement more nearly meeting its own ideas. The attitude of Washington, therefore, remains diplomatically correct though sterile in practice.

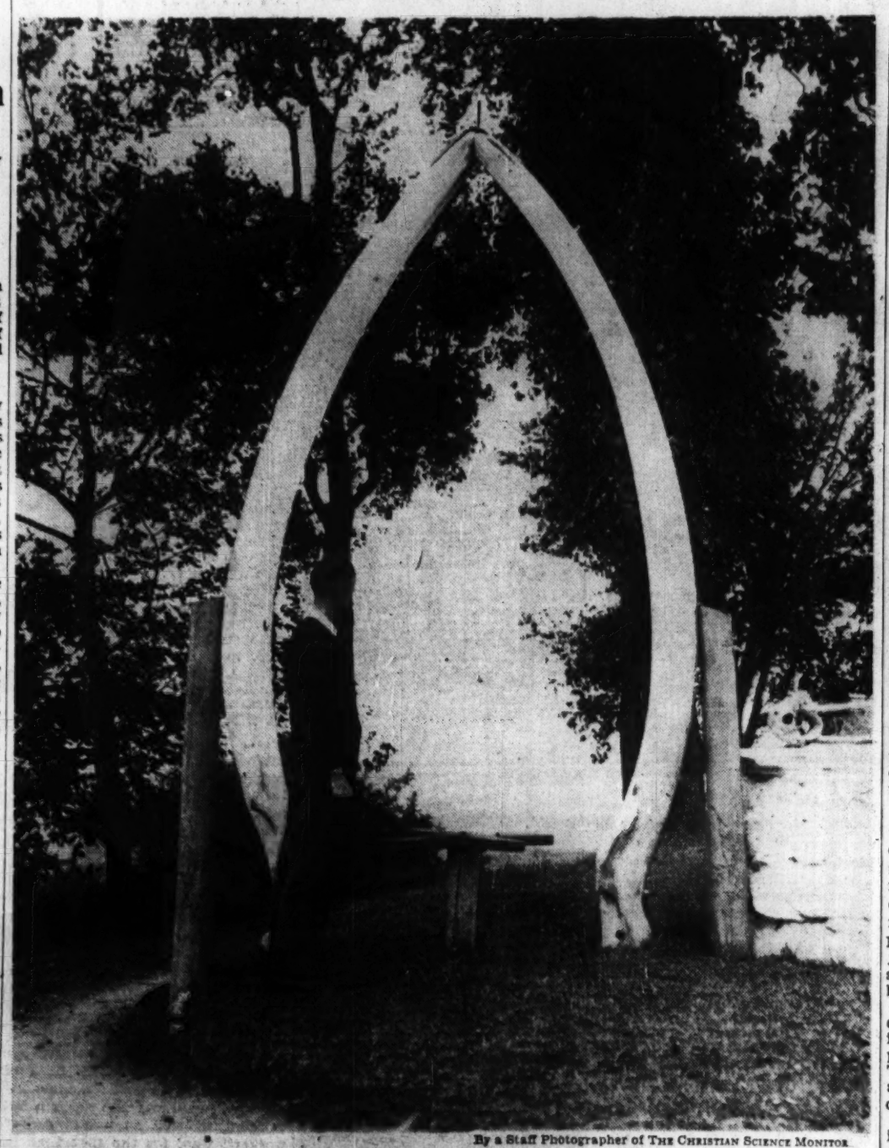
Likelihood of General Default

And now the likelihood of general default approaches. To many, the result will not be unwelcome. The long-suspended sword of Damocles over the unpaid and apparently unpayable, debts will be removed at least. The chief sufferer, in practice, will be the United States. It not only loses the scale of payments worked out back in 1922-26, but it loses virtually all payments whatever. The token system would have reaped more dollars for the American taxpayer, even if it sacrificed congressional pride.

But it was recognized that congressional pride—which only reflected a widespread national feeling—apparently could not stoop to any big-scale debt reduction. European stubbornness, both in parliaments and peoples, matched the American attitude. Under these circumstances the final show-down day was only being deferred by painful compromises.

Perhaps another compromise may result now. But even if it does not, and if the creaking structure of intergovernmental indebtedness collapses, there are not expected to be many postmortems. The chief mourner, it is felt, will be Wall Street and American investors if the welcome day comes when Europe wants new American loans and is prepared to pay big returns on the money. But even then, American capital can make its way to London or other foreign bourses. And only the native stock broker will lose thereby.

Not the Kind Samson Used



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Philistines Were Fortunate

By the Looks These Jawbones Would Make a Good Weapon Against Any Mob For a Man Who Could Swing Them

This is a gate in Orleans, on Cape Cod. To the left swings a well-beaten path, perhaps for travelers who believe in "Jonahs." For the arch is made of a whale's jawbones.

The whalebone business was a thriving one in the close-by localities of New Bedford and Nantucket about 75 years ago. But it was the fickle fashions of the women folks that put an end to the days of the singing harpoon and the spindrifty Nantucket sleigh ride, which was what whalemen called the sudden speedy jaunt when the harpoon made fast to a streaking leviathan.

Whalebone was once a necessary adjunct of apparel for stylish women who aimed to cut a stylish figure. Whalebone had still other uses. Seamen used to while away the long whaling voyages by carving such homely gadgets as jagging wheels for putting a scalloped edge on the flaky rim of a pumpkin or custard pie, although many cooks held to the old three-tined fork.

upon Mr. Mellon's character, Attorney-General Cummings made the announcement that it is his policy to present to each citizen the Government's tax claim, and if the full amount of that claim is not paid without any further discussion of the matter a criminal indictment will be demanded. The cool, calculating villainy of this statement has shocked America, and in attempting to enforce such a ruthless policy the Government has jeopardized the liberty of every citizen."

Tariff Retaliations Approved by Edge

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—Mr. Walter E. Edge, one-time United States Ambassador to France, is home today after a three months' "tour abroad" more nationalistic than ever. Accompanied by Mrs. Edge, he arrived here yesterday in the Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line, declaring for retaliatory measures against European countries which, he charged, are shutting out American products.

"If it is a question of survival, I do not see why we can't be arbitrary as well," he declared. "As a matter of principle, I am opposed to the delegation of power to the President to take on dictatorial powers with regard to tariff measures, but if it has to be done, then let it be done right.

"I say that if Congress surrenders this right and delegates it to the President, then at the same time let the President enforce it with all the tools. And when I say tools, I mean let him have the power to lower tariffs, settle debt questions, the contingent power of quotas and the right to make embargoes."

To Educate Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 9—An institute for leaders in parent education, sponsored by the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service of Rutgers University, will be held here May 23 to 25, according to an announcement by Mrs. Marion F. McDowell, extension specialist in child training and parent education, today. The object of the institute, she explained, is "to help those of us who are trying to aid parents to gain a better understanding of their problems and a clearer conception of the newer methods of education."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Wanted: A Slogan

So far the New Deal has been safe from satirical phrase-mongers, who would produce a slogan not only cleverer than "New Deal" but with a stinging rebuke to it.

* * *

Gaspar G. Bacon, recently labored and brought forth "Square Freedom." The Blue Eagle was apparently supposed to skulk away, with his head under his wing. But he apparently missed his cue. I meet him still, as cerulean as ever and as determined. Somehow "Square Freedom" hasn't caught on. It sounds nice and noble and good for a few cheers and a yard of red, white and blue bunting. But in the main the slogan sounds more geometrical than pertinent.

* * *

A Connecticut politician likewise took a shot at slaying the New Deal with a phrase. His contribution was "Square Deal." This Voltarian thrust also pierced fallow ground. Once again it is not recorded that any exalted army of citizens rushed to the standard of the "Square Deal" or that any devotees of the New Deal crept away red-faced and ashamed into the darkness.

I think the National Republican Committee should take cognizance of the lethal possibilities of an effective slogan. But wouldn't it be possible, as the G. O. P. prosecutes its search for a rival slogan, to move over into the trapezoids and parallelograms?

* * *

"Al" and "Joe"

Every day a new job for Governor Ely. Writers throughout the State are allocating Mr. Ely upon his retirement from office. Now it is possible the Governor's three recent speaking tours to New York City had something to do with his placing himself. It squares with many existing circumstances to assume that the Governor is making an important legal connection in New York. And you can be assured "Al" Smith has a finger in it. Ely is Smith's political Pythias.

And just as the elephant does not forget, so the Brown Derby remembers his friends.

* * *

If former Mayor Curley should win through to be the Democratic candidate for Governor, it is certain that more than one Democrat will abandon the party. In Boston, Gaspar G. Bacon could depend upon gleaning some votes from the Mansfield supporters and in the western part of the State many supporters of Ely would vote for Bacon. It will be recalled that Curley's unsuccessful race for the governorship against Alvan T. Fuller was largely due to defection of Democrats who would not vote for Curley under any circumstances.

* * *

But standing between Curley and the candidacy are the same militant people who headed the "Stop Roosevelt" movement at Chicago. They are now launching a "Stop Curley" movement.

Things equal to the same things are equal to each other.

* * *

Is He Young Enough?

Youthful Cabot Lodge Jr., son of Massachusetts' illustrious statesman of that name, may be summoned to the political altar as a sacrifice. Despite his declination to run against Senator David I. Walsh in the coming state election, young Lodge may be drafted into that assignment at the G. O. P. convention. If Lodge is sufficiently Quixotic he may assent and go a-tilting with windmills. The chances are he will keep his refusal in force. For all his generosity he may not want the annals of his political career written in such short and simple terms as these, "Lodge, the man who ran against Walsh."

* * *

The first official act of the Democratic Convention in Worcester will be to nominate Governor Ely by acclamation. Second act will constitute Governor's telegram expressing effusive thanks and regrets. The third act will be the settling down to the real business of nominating one of the many accessible candidates.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Roosevelt Is Blamed For Mellon 'Tyranny'

PITTSBURGH, May 8 (AP)—Mr. Samuel Harden Church, president of the Carnegie Institute, last night said the action of the Government in the Andrew W. Mellon case is a "shame and an outrage, and the responsibility for this unpardonable act of tyranny must rest directly upon President Roosevelt."

"The action of the Grand Jury in exonerating Mr. Mellon from the attempt of the Government to make him a criminal without privilege of having a hearing and making an argument in defending the honesty of his income tax return will gratify every impartial mind in this country," said Mr. Church.

"In seeking to justify his assault

Who Said What

Pertinent briefs from speeches in today's news:

Dr. Walter Beck of Leipzig, Germany, in Boston:

"Like a 'house divided against itself' the public stirs . . . into emotional reactions against a penological system purposely founded to protect society against the criminal."

* * *

Mr. Frank W. Wright, member Massachusetts State Board of Education at State Educational Conference at Westfield:

"The prisons of the nation have failed in their efforts to reform criminals."

* * *

Mr. Ogden Reid, publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, at New Haven, Conn.:

"In the last year the freedom of the press has been . . . challenged in the licensing provision of the National Industrial Act."

* * *

Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University at Worcester, Mass.:

"The fear of inflation has retarded recovery and business confidence has lagged because of radical legislation and fear among business men that more will follow."

3000 Amendments

More than 3000 amendments to the Federal Constitution have been proposed in Congress since 1789.

White Mountain Hikers' Huts Stress Call of the Open Road

Appalachian Club Camps Along Presidential Range Offer Comfortable Quarters for Trampers —Constantly Being Added To

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PINKHAM NOTCH, N. H.—"Hikers' hotels" along New Hampshire's Presidential Range have set a new vogue in long-distance tramping.

Adventurers, freed of the usual back-breaking pack, soon will be following once more the 52-mile steep mountain trail. Miles away from civilization, with no tents, no blankets and little food? "Tain't sensible," old-timers say.

But it has been done safely by thousands annually, for along this range exists the United States' only chain of hikers' huts fully equipped with food and sleeping facilities, and cared for by a paid staff.

Eight "chalets," bunking 30 to 80 trampers, in June again will stand with open doors on the Presidential ramparts, thanks to the Appalachian Mountain Club. More than 10,000 persons "mounted on shank's mare" annually cross the cabin thresholds.

Since 1888 this chain has been growing, link by link. Now it stretches from Lonesome Lake, in Franconia Notch, to Carter Notch. Started to provide refuge for storm-struck trampers, this system has turned the Presidential trail into one of the most popular American tramping grounds.

Expand Through Profits

The Appalachian Mountain Club, one of America's largest hiking organizations, has invested approximately $125,000 in these "hotels," according to Mr. Fred H. Tucker, member of the hut committee. Money-making is not the purpose, just greater hiker comfort. Profits are employed to provide more and better quarters.

The first link in the eight-hut-chain was built at Madison Springs in 1888 after several persons had perished in storms in the vicinity. Two more cabins were erected later at the Springs and the first torn down.

The Carter Notch hut was erected in 1914. The Lake-of-the-Clouds cabin, a mile and a half from Mount Washington's summit, followed in 1915. In 1920 a "chalet" was set in Pinkham Notch. Greenleaf hut was built on Mount Lafayette in 1929. Lonesome Lake cabin, meanwhile, was leased from the United States Forest Service which had built it. The year 1932 saw completion of the chain, with the erection of huts at Zealand Falls and Galehead.

Additions have been made to all except the newer cabins. Hot meals are ready for hikers at all times, as well as comfortable sleeping quarters. Hardy trampers who would rather camp in the open may buy supplies at the cabins or obtain a meal or two.

Twenty college students man the cabins during the summer. Winter closes all except a few of the huts. Pinkham Notch and one or two others are open for ski parties, which are becoming more numerous.

May Open All Winter

The entire chain may open year-round if skiing popularity continues to expand. Mr. Joe Dodge, hut master of the Pinkham Notch group, did heavy business last winter.

Food transportation to these huts, 2000 to 5000 feet above sea level, is a major problem. For the most part the hut boys lug the supplies in 100 to 150 pound packs up mountain grades.

But in 1929 two enterprising young men visioned a thriving business. They went to New Mexico, bought 39 burros, brought them back and started burro service to the huts. It was successful. Eighteen of the burros still are used.

Radio communication is maintained among four of the huts. The sets are forest service type. The entire chain will be connected in time.

Impressed by the three years' successful use of these sets, Mr. James E. Scott, forest supervisor, White Mountain National Forest, is striving to obtain a radio system for his forest rangers.

Radio is needed to supplement the forest telephone service, which is not entirely satisfactory, he said. It would round out a forest protection system which has gained for the White Mountain forest the title of "asbestos forest."

Portable Radio Needed

Maintenance is one of the serious objections to telephone lines. Mr. Scott said that winter and spring weather damage miles of line annually, always high on mountain slopes where repair is difficult. Just when the telephones are needed most lines need fixing.

Portable sets, for forest service use, have been employed steadily in the West and have proved satisfactory. They are advanced sufficiently to warrant their use in the East, Mr. Scott believes.

At a total cost of not more than $5000 each forest ranger and lookout in the White Mountain National Forest could be equipped with portable sets. For this price a central station in Laconia would be provided. Rangers would have them in their cars, thus be in direct contact with the home office and other rangers.

Unlike the Appalachian Club equipment these sets would be duplex, capable of transmitting human voice, rather than telegraph. The A. M. C. hut radio chain would be incorporated in the system, however, for three of the huts are located in the national forest.

Arguing further for the radio, Mr. Scott said that some telephone lines could be eliminated at great savings. Ten dollars a mile is the annual maintenance cost. Erection costs about $150 a mile. Numerous expensive toll calls would be eliminated by radio.

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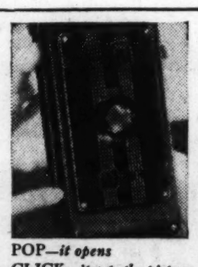
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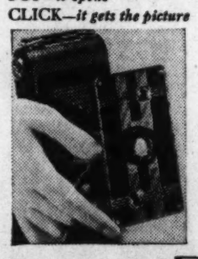
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Soviet Starts Jewish State In Far East–Camp Towns Offset Manchu Expansion

(Continued from Page 1)

tends to resume its intensive drive for Jewish settlement in Biro-Bidjan as an integral part of the larger scheme for development of the entire Far Eastern region.

Soviet Builds Camp Towns In Barren Far East To Offset Manchu Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—On both sides of the Amur River, which separates Manchuria from Eastern Siberia, a sort of race is being run for industrial development of two of the great remaining pioneer regions of the world. Much has been written recently about railway, port and industrial expansion in Manchuria under Japanese initiative. Less attention has been paid to Russian efforts on the other side of the Amur. However, Soviet leaders do not conceal their belief that industrialization of their Far Eastern Region is one of their most important immediate tasks.

There is little doubt that industrial plans for Russia's Far East, like Japanese plans for Manchuria, are based upon political as well as economic motives. Normally this region's development might well be postponed until more pressing projects, such as reconstruction of the entire Soviet railway system, were completed. But under the threat of Japanese expansion, Soviet leaders are devoting a disproportionate amount of their limited capital to Far Eastern projects. They want to prove, before it is too late, that the resources of the Maritime Provinces, wrested from China in 1860, are of vital importance to the Soviet Union.

With political and strategic considerations in mind, Soviet industrial planners have now fixed upon the vast brown-coal deposits along the Bureia River, a tributary of the Amur, as the key project in the industrialization of the Russian Far East. Preliminary surveys show that these deposits can supply enough coal of good quality for the Far Eastern region's expanding industries for several generations. As early as 1911, geologists estimated the resources of this great coal field at 187,000,000 tons. Surveys completed last year increased the estimates to several billion tons.

Camp Towns Planned

The development of this coal field is being undertaken by the Commissariat of Heavy Industry. It is described as the "Don Basin of the Far East." A group of specialists and engineers left Moscow in April to arrange construction of extensive "camp towns" in this virgin region to accommodate thousands of miners and transport workers.

The Bureia River, which is navigable, will be utilized for transport, and highways will be constructed through the forests during the coming year to connect the coal-producing areas with Khabarovsk and other near-by industrial centers. Surveys also are being made this spring and summer for a 400-kilometer railway to connect the coal mines with the trans-Siberian main line. Obviously all of this work is of the same strategic importance as similar construction in Manchuria.

The Assistant Commissar of Heavy Industry, Mr. I. V. Kosior, is devoting most of his attention to Far Eastern industrial projects. He explained, in an interview printed in the newspaper For Industrialization, that projects scheduled for completion during 1934, will make Khabarovsk the industrial as well as the political capital of the Far Eastern region. Before the end of the year there will be placed in operation here a great oil refinery, an agricultural implements factory, a motor car repair plant, and an electric generating plant. This year's plans also call for completion of a large cement plant at Spassk, an electric generating plant at Nikolsk and a shipbuilding works on the lower reaches of the Amur River.

Pioneer Work Necessary

Industrialization of Eastern Siberia involves more serious difficulties than similar development of Manchuria. Tsarist Russia, Japan and China have provided Manchuria with one of the most complete networks of railways in the world, which has been greatly extended since the Japanese assumed full control in 1931. Russia's Far East, however, has remained almost untouched by industrial progress. A system of transport, the essential foundation for industrialization, must first be built at great expense and effort.

Climatic conditions also are more severe than in Manchuria. The average temperature in the Bureia region during the long winter is around 50 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, and even the summer is too cold for comfort. There is no industrial population, and workers must be imported by thousands who are unaccustomed to such an extreme climate. Mr. Kosior mentions labor shortage as one of the chief problems, and few workers are likely to accept employment in Eastern Siberia voluntarily. However, the Soviet Government plans to make living conditions as agreeable as possible and has the power to enlist labor when necessary.

During recent months double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railway has been rushed as a necessary preliminary not only to development of the Russian Far East but also to adequate support for the rapidly expanding Far Eastern Red Army. The last link of this work, between Chita and Khabarovsk, is being completed this spring.

The Communist Party Congress in January resolved that the "industrial backwardness of the Russian Far East must be liquidated as soon as possible." Soviet leaders are spending much time and effort to carry out this resolution. Projects which would appear more immediately important are being sacrificed to carry on this work.

That the natural resources necessary to industrial development are present in abundance, there is no doubt. The Communist dictatorship has shown in the past that it can find money and labor for projects which are considered vital, especially if such projects have military significance. During the next few years, if nothing interferes, the Russian Far East is therefore likely to become actually, as well as potentially, one of the great industrial centers of the Soviet Union.

'Rural Life Sunday'

A number of churches annually observe the fifth Sunday after Easter as "Rural Life Sunday."

Half a Million Dogs From This Kennel

Wide World

Sculptor Does Big Business in Dogs

He's a Modernist in Everything Except His Beard.

Otaker Steinberger, a Czechoslovakian by origin but a Britisher by adoption, has made close onto 500,000 model dogs in his studio in Queen's Road. He earned the title "Father Christmas of the British Army" in the World War, probably because of his hirsute adornment.

Grandson of Harvard's Eliot One of Youngest New Dealers

Labor Office Solicitor Had Big Share in Insurance Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—One of the youngest New Dealers is Thomas H. Eliot, grandson of Harvard's famous president. Mr. Eliot is 26 years old—"almost 27," he assured the House Ways and Means subcommittee in charge of the unemployment insurance bill which bears the names of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York and Representative David J. Lewis (D.) of Maryland, but which is largely the work of young Eliot.

Mr. Eliot, who holds the position of associate solicitor of the Department of Labor, says he isn't a "brain truster." Not that he considers it disgraceful to be known as a "brain truster"; he just doesn't consider it an accurate term to apply to himself.

Nevertheless, young Eliot sprang from the same soil that produced so many of the brain trusters—the Harvard School of Law, and friendship with Prof. Felix Frankfurter. In 1932 when Mr. Letchworth, of a large Buffalo, N. Y., firm, returned to his alma mater to fill a vacancy in his firm from graduates at the Harvard Law School, he selected Mr. Eliot, who remained in Buffalo for about a year, taking an active part in the Chamber of Commerce where he headed the City Planning Committee.

Once a Newspaper Man

A member of the Democratic Speakers' Bureau, Mr. Eliot campaigned for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, but he doesn't believe that his work had anything to do with his appointment to the Labor Department post which was tendered him without any solicitation on his part.

Sturdily built, of fair complexion, curly haired and affable, young Eliot looks probably even younger than he is. His home is in Cambridge, Mass. He is a former newspaper man, having once, he confessed with a grin, "covered 15 trade conventions in a row for the Boston Globe." He plays neither golf nor bridge.

Because of his youthful appearance, the veteran members of the Ways and Means Subcommittee were openly skeptical as to Mr. Eliot's fitness when the Labor Department sent him up the "Hill" as drafting consultant on the unemployment insurance bill. He was asked his official title.

"I am called senior attorney," said Mr. Eliot, "but I told the solicitor that 'senior attorney' seemed to be an inappropriate title in view of my age." The committee agreed that "senior attorney" would probably imply a greater age than Mr. Eliot had attained.

'Senior,' But Young

Thomas H. Eliot

Associate Solicitor of Department of Labor.

Wins Over Committee

Mr. Eliot says he had a "comparatively humble" part in the preparation of the insurance bill, but at any rate, he has stage-managed the hearings on the bill with great efficiency. Before the hearings began he took the trouble to go to the office of each committee member to explain the complicated procedure involved in the proposed law, which would levy a tax on all industrial firms and then make a rebate to those located in states which have provisions for an unemployment reserve system.

By the time he had concluded his presentation, Mr. Eliot had the confidence of the entire committee, even though a number of them still are by no means certain that the solution of the unemployment relief problem lies in the direction indicated by the Wagner-Lewis bill.

Mr. Charles W. Eliot 2d, executive officer of the National Planning Board of the Public Works Administration, is also a grandson of the Harvard president, but he has been in Washington for several years now, and can scarcely be classed as a New Dealer.

Cornell to 'Can' Voices Of Visiting Lecturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., May 9 — The voices of Dr. William L. Bragg and Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, visiting lecturers now at Cornell University, have just been recorded as part of an arrangement to preserve for future generations the voices of distinguished persons connected with Cornell.

This arrangement will result in a library of records which will eventually have historical significance. Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff, of the school of electrical engineering at Cornell, has volunteered to make the records on his high-fidelity voice recording equipment perfected after several years of experimenting.

For Bachelors Only

Only single men are admitted to the military academy at West Point.

Y.W.C.A. Declares Against War And Things Military

Urges Also, Tariff Cuts as Way to World-Planned Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 9—Membership in the League of Nations and adherence to the World Court, as well as substantial progressive reduction of armaments and measures for the outlawry of war, were advocated for the United States here yesterday in a resolution passed by the Young Women's Christian Association in the final session of the national biennial convention.

The resolution also specified opposition to the expansion of the United States' military and naval programs, to compulsory military training in schools and colleges and favored an embargo on the export of arms to warring nations.

Reduction of tariffs by reciprocal agreements or by a world conference was urged as being one of the measures for a world-planned economy, to which the definite settlement of war debts and international planning for the control of access to markets and raw materials should also contribute.

Social Legislation

Work for the continuance and furtherance of social legislation for the minimum wage, limitation of hours of work, unemployment and sickness insurance, old age pensions, abolition of child labor, etc., was also advocated by resolution in the final session presided over by Mrs. Harrie R. Chamberlin, of Toledo, Ohio, president of the association, who yesterday was reelected for another term.

The association also went on record as upholding the right of all individuals to organize for their own and common good and as standing ready especially to aid and encourage workers in several fields which are discovered to be most in need of assistance. These fields include industrial, household and agricultural workers, as well as "white collar" workers, who, for the first time in the history of their organization in the association, have discussed unionization.

Temperance Program Approved

The resolution of the temperance committee, presented to the convention the preceding day, was passed. Other resolutions passed included responsibility in regard to special problems of minority groups, such as the Negro, the foreign-born and the Indian; responsibility for adequate educational facilities; responsibility relating to betterment of motion pictures, and cooperation with other organizations for a united attack upon basic social problems.

The latter included a plan whereby local associations would work for legislation to provide that birth control information be given "through the authorized medical profession."

It was further resolved that all the subjects relating to the foregoing resolutions should receive special study during the next two years.

Pleads for Schools

At a luncheon meeting of the laboratory division of the national board of the Association, Mrs. Herbert Edwin Hawkes, chairman, urged the necessity of a more generous support of the educational system of the United States, stating that a movement against free education was in progress.

With increased leisure for most people, Mrs. Hawkes said, it was imperative that educational appropriations should not be curtailed.

Announcement was made of the newly-formed National Institute of Immigrant Welfare, which will begin functioning early this fall, and which originated from the international institute of the Association.

This new organization, although independent of the Y. W. C. A., will receive the support and cooperation of the Association in its work among foreign communities.

The special differentiation of the new organization from that from which it sprang, will be that it will work with both men and women of foreign birth, while the former organization was concerned primarily with girls and women. It will also work chiefly in community projects, rather than in projects of chief concern to the one sex. Mr. Zeifer Magnusson, a representative of the interior labor office of the United States Department of Labor, will head the organization.

Sugar Model Copies . . . New Waldorf-Astoria

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—What is regarded by architects as one of the "most amazing" models of a skyscraper ever made is today on exhibition in the south lounge of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. It is made entirely of sugar and is a model of the Waldorf-Astoria. Three hundred pounds of pastillage went into it and it took Mr. Albert W. Gerbig, "chief decorateur" of the hotel, two months, working eight hours a day, to do it.

The model is made to scale and is an exact reproduction of one of the most widely known hotels in the world.

To Give Recital

Dorothy Gordon

Who Will Appear at the Fine Arts Theater Saturday Morning in a Program of Folk Songs of All Nations

Permanent Place Of Honor Is Given American Artists

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9 — Portrait busts of John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor, and Charles Sprague Pearce, painter, were unveiled in the Hall of American Artists at New York University here May 7. This hall was established in 1920 by the council of the university as a memorial to the painters and sculptors of the United States.

The bust of Ward was done by Hermon A. MacNeil, one of Ward's favorite pupils, the Pearce bust by Paul W. Bartlett, designer of the pediment on the House wing of the national Capitol.

An address on the work of Ward, delivered by Herbert Adams, dean of contemporary American sculptors, characterized him as the bulwark of Americanism in sculpture. The work of Ward is known in this city through his Washington, on the steps of the Subtreasury Building; Shakespeare, on the Mall in Central Park; Horace Greeley and William E. Dodge in Herald Square, and Henry Ward Beecher at the Brooklyn City Hall.

Pearce, on the contrary, spent most of his time in France. He is known for his north wall of the Library of Congress, "Meditation" in the Metropolitan Museum, and for two canvases in the Chicago Art Institute.

947,000 Visit Library

Some 947,000 persons visited the Library of Congress in Washington during the last year.

Chinese Mission To Study Foreign Military Methods

SHANGHAI, May 9 (AP)—Chinese Government officials, deaf to Japan's protest against China's military activities, announced today a special commission to study modern fighting methods.

Consisting of 18 members, the special military and communications commission will be dispatched to the United States and Europe May 11 on an eight-months tour.

The commission's assignment is to learn the latest phases of military science and modern war equipment in the West. It will be headed by Gen. Hsu Ting-Yao, vice-minister of communications.

Studies will be made of modern infantry, artillery, cavalry, tank, armored train, airplane and gas tactics. The communications experts will study latest developments in telegraph, radio and railroad communication systems.

Japan has complained repeatedly against warlike moves on the part of China, particularly against the purchases of fighting planes from American and Italian salesmen now in China.

Japanese Give Warning

HSINKING (Changchun), Manchoukuo, May 9 (AP)—Japanese general headquarters here issued today a sternly-worded warning that Chinese authorities "must bear responsibility for whatever happens should trouble arise through Chinese failure to observe the Tangku Truce."

This truce, signed May 31, 1933, established the demilitarized zone south of the Great Wall of China.

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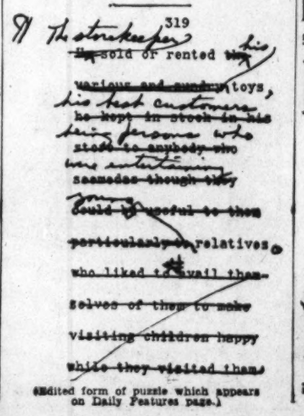
The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

England Is One Big Garden Where Flowers Embower The Humblest of Cottages

Gardening Is Universal—Visitors Find Rare Pleasure in Riot of Roses and Vines in Rural Plots—Climate Is an Asset

Rural England Series
Last of 10 Articles. To Run Each Wednesday.

By Lady Martineau
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Gardening in England may be said to be universal; herein lies the difference between England and other countries. The love of green and growing things is deeply rooted in the heart of the population, and it is rare to find the smallest cottage plot in England that is not gay with roses and simple flowers; indeed, Madonna lilies and the aspiring hollyhock grow therein with a success unattainable by many gardeners.

Every back yard seen from the train window has its dreariness hidden in summer by festoons of roses and vines, and the gay window-boxes of industrial town-dwellers, and the tiny glass-houses on their allotments, in which wondrous roses are produced, evidence the hold that gardening has on their affections.

As far back as Elizabethan days even, Bacon wrote of gardening: "Indeed it is the purest of humane pleasures."

Appeal to Visitors

The appeal of English cottage gardens to visitors from other countries strikes the inhabitants who have grown up with them with mild surprise. A friend of the writer's who lived among the fine gardens of Lenox, Mass., once accompanied her son on a tour through North Wales, and when asked what she had admired most, said thoughtfully:

"We have wonderful scenery at home, but nothing at all like the cottage gardens we passed, particularly those near Barmouth—yes, I liked them best of all."

These were little white-washed homes of fisher-folk, with snapdragons and pinks, masses of red and white valerian, and fuchsias tumbling over the rocky walls to the road below. Though we had seen cathedrals, mountain passes and lakes, this was the picture which impressed itself on her memory.

The intense love for flowers found in humble gardens finds its expression again as they develop from cottage to villa, from park to palace, from flowers to flowering shrubs and rare trees. Countries and kings have sent floral treasures not only to our Botanical Gardens, but to the Gardens of King George.

Mr. Thomas Hay, in charge of the Royal Gardens of London, has formed a unique collection of rare plants and is greatly interested in their distribution. For, unlike most "collectors," the lover of plants, if worthy of the name of gardener, is only too eager to share his treasures in order that gardens may be made even more beautiful.

And how swiftly does one make friends over some new flower! The veriest strangers unbend and yield to the soft touch of horticultural appreciation.

Botanical Gardens open their arms to plant-loving strangers, including Kew and Cambridge, which do world-wide work in the improvement of such economic plants as rubber and wheat. The Royal Horticultural Society is another great factor in the spread of knowledge, with its vast membership and income, its garden at Wisley, its two large halls and library in Westminster, and fortnightly shows of the finest flowers.

Here may be met all ranks of society from a postman in uniform to a duchess, all barriers broken down when it comes to examining some new treasure, where all are equal—except that some know more than others—and all are as eager to impart as to learn.

Now Enjoy Exotic Flowers

And the outcome of it is that today new plants from China, Chile, Thibet, New Zealand and other countries may be found throughout England in gardens of every size, thanks to the expeditions which are sent out to explore and procure them.

Formerly, such intrepid spirits as Douglas and Wilson were financed by big nursery men like Veitch & Co., now amateurs club together to take shares in these ventures. Owners of great gardens who once were content to leav them to their gardeners are now so keen that they often outstrip the professional in their wide knowledge.

Many flowers have each their special society to give individual attention to improving and exhibiting them. There is a rhododendron society which the Prince of Wales has just joined, a rose society, one for delphiniums—and what a sight is the large hall then, filled with florious spires towering upward in every shade of blue—sweet peas, carnations, iris, Alpine plants, and now the lily society has its show.

Even Have Black Lilies

Not only are lilies from East and West gathered together, but the crossing and intercrossing of the species is proving an enthralling occupation for amateurs. A garden of rare lilies, pink, white, yellow, black even, set in a dell of birch and bracken, with their entrancing scent and stately form, is indeed a paradise.

Another feature of English life is the opening of beautiful gardens to the public, usually in aid of the Queen's nursing fund, which benefits by many thousands of pounds each summer. Hundreds of thousands of visitors of all ranks pass through the lovely gardens throughout the land without any supervision, and without any damage whatsoever, a great advance in civilization. During February, Scottish gardens and woods where snowdrops covered the ground like snow were shown for the first time. The King's Garden at Sandringham is superb and the borders of herbaceous plants, backed by tall arches of fruit trees, equally beautiful in blossom or fruit, are quite unique.

Our small gardens are particularly lovable. A few square feet of crazy paving set out with every vivid aubrietia and creeping phlox, with hedges of roses and lilac around, gives immense pleasure to all who see it.

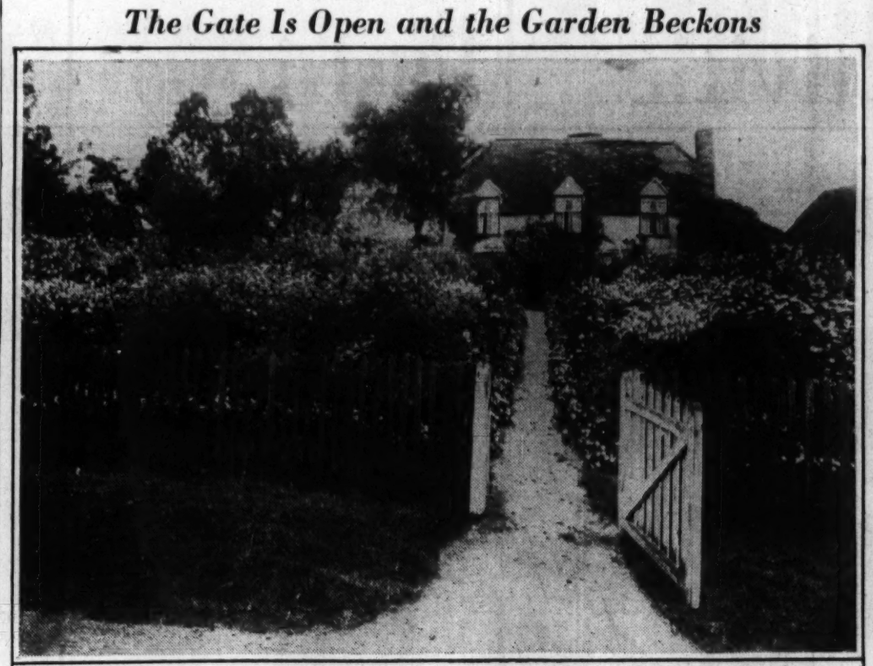
A devotee near London grew delicious plants from seed from Vancouver and the Rockies on a stone wall. The Indian Paint Brush grew for her as if in Arizona, shaming all the noted gardeners who had failed with it! Those who have love in their hearts find gardening easy, for love includes patience and hope and youth. A noted gardener says: "I am 94 years young, not 94 years old."

Go round a village one hot summer evening just before any local "flower show," such as are held throughout the land, and see how men who have been working all day devote their evenings to getting their exhibits ready for the show. The best gooseberries and the finest vegetables are invariably grown by the working man. Healthy competition and mutual admiration are the keynotes of these shows.

When one recalls the lovely vista of blue poppies from Tibet in one garden, in another a tumbling brook on its way through banks of pink candelabra primulas to a pool fringed with pink pearl rhododendrons, or the hills and valleys in a Welsh garden filled with rarest rhododendrons and overlooking river and sea, or the vision of stately giant lilies, 12 feet high of silver trumpets in another, that vies for beauty with the cherry blossoms in a Kentish garden on trees brought from temples in old Japan, or a simple bank of golden gorse flanking drifts of iris in rainbow hues; one must realize that these are but half a dozen out of thousands of other gardens in England.

And to the question: "What is the predominating interest in English life today?" one can but answer "Gardening."

The Gate Is Open and the Garden Beckons



Upper—Keith Bannatt F. R. P. S., Woking. Lower—Courtesy of Lady Martineau

Types of English Gardens, Cottage and Semiformal

New York Studies City Distribution Of Milk Project

Untermyer Pushes Plea to Resume Trade in Loose Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 8—An agreement, under which the city's health department will study the practicality of municipal distribution of milk and the desirability of permitting the sale of loose milk to be resumed, is the controlling factor in the metropolitan milk situation today.

The agreement was reached here yesterday at a conference between Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, Mr. Charles H. Baldwin, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Mr. Samuel Untermyer, Dr. John L. Rice, New York City Health Commissioner, Mr. Henry S. Manley and Mr. Kenneth F. See, counsel and director, respectively, of the milk control division of the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

A public hearing is to be called in Albany May 15, at which all elements involved in the proposed increase of 1 cent a quart in the price of milk in New York City will be considered and the need for price revision, if any, discussed. Court proceedings by which New York City seeks to block the price advance are to be held in abeyance.

The milk control division ordered an increase from 12 to 13 cents a quart for bottled milk on April 16. The city obtained an order 48 hours later nullifying the increase, the advance being left in abeyance pending the final result of the litigation.

Mayor LaGuardia, who has opposed the price increase on the ground that consumers could not stand it at this time, said that the entire milk situation had been fully and freely discussed at the conference.

Mr. Untermeyer, who advocates resuming the sale of loose milk under proper sanitary safeguards, asserted that the spread between the producers and the consumers had been brought about by the restriction of the sale to bottled milk. The sale of loose milk at city-operated depots would reduce the price to about 10 cents a quart, it was said.

Mr. Untermyer said he was assured by the Mayor that there will be a study of the question of loose milk.

County Has Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Bladen, the "mother of counties" in North Carolina, celebrated its bicentennial April 27, with Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus among the guest speakers. When Bladen County was established, its boundaries extended from the coast to the mountainous regions of North Carolina. It is now one in a total of 100 counties in the State.

Gourd, Once Stocking Darner, Returns as Gardeners' Hobby

Fantastic Shapes and Colors Sought by Wielders of Hoe and Trowel for Decorative Uses; Pioneers Got Seeds From Indians

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — The old-fashioned gourd, once the humble family stocking darner, has suddenly stepped into the limelight in many states, and even become the cause of new clubs and garden societies, it is learned here.

Never since the American Indian grew his gourds to rattle them in his ceremonial dances have so many Americans taken a fancy to cultivating the odd-shaped varieties of this back-yard fruit. Gourd fans are adding more kinds of these vines to their arbors this spring, it is reported, and seed sales are mounting to three times their volume of two years ago.

But the little white gourd, the size of an egg, over which many a pioneer sock was mended, is taking a back seat in the midst of this excitement for the fancy-shaped and vivid-colored kinds. People are going in for gourd culture, it seems, for the fun of seeing how many different types they can raise, and what unusual uses they can put the finished product to.

Much advice, no doubt, is exchanged in the new gourd clubs on just how to remove the little plants from the paper pots to the open ground, whether to twine the vines up over the picket fence or the garden trellis, and which kind can be painted to make the best likeness of the penguin.

"Warty Pear," "Speckled Egg," "Small Turk's Turban," "Golden Calabash," "Balloon," "Watermelon," and "Black Bowling Balls" are names of some of the ornamentals which suggest their shape and color. These gourds are not picked until the full color has developed and the fruits are absolutely hard. Then they are washed, dried, and given a coat of shellac, a specialist in gourds explained.

A big wooden bowl in the center of the dining table filled with these glossy, finished gourds of orange, green, yellow, striped and speckled types is the great treasure of the gourd fan.

"Golden Bowl," a yellow gourd which looks like a miniature pumpkin, is cured thoroughly until the seeds rattle, and then sliced horizontally through the middle, making a lady's powder box with the little stem at the top for the handle of the cover.

"Penguin," "Mandolin," "Dipper," "Miniature Bottle," "Cheese," are some of the fancy names for the hard-shelled gourds, known to the gardeners as "lagenaria."

One of these large gourds, tapering to a long handle at the top, is made into a wren's nest. A tiny hole is bored in the side near the base. Gourd fans say that many a wren has accepted the invitation and moved into one of these hard-shelled gourds fitted out and swung in the tree.

Weeds and Vines Used To Halt Wind Erosion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALHART, Texas—Many farmers around Dalhart and throughout the North Plains country, have found an efficient preventative of wind erosion in the lowly tumbleweed (Russian Thistle) and the goat-head, sometimes called cow-head and sand-burr, a vine that closely covers the earth when unmolested.

Vegetation of some kind, farm leaders point out, is necessary to stop wind erosion. If crop stubble, wheat or the like cannot be left, late fall weeds should be allowed to remain until after the high winds of the following spring, they say.

On some farms in this section, it is said that weeds have prevented wind erosion to the extent of saving 60 per cent of the soil fertility that would have otherwise been lost. Oldtimers say the tumbleweed was introduced to this section about 1906, the burr slightly later, the seed dropping along the Fort Worth & Denver tracks out of hay shipments from the north.

Idaho College of Law Founded 25 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, May 9 — The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the College of Law at the University of Idaho was celebrated last week. The college has trained more than 200 lawyers, and has attained a Class A rating from the American Bar Association; it is one of 77 members in the Association of American Law Schools.

Since 1928, the college has been in charge of Dean W. E. Masterson, who holds degrees from Harvard University and the University of London. The case method of instruction is used, and students have access to a law library of more than 12,000 volumes. Faculty and students edit and publish the Idaho Law Journal.

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And They Lived Happily—

An Apple-Blossom Wedding in Normandy

By **Elene Foster**

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

I HAVE just returned from a real story-book wedding in a quaint Old World town in Normandy, and even if some of the fashion notes which I was planning to send you must "go by the board," I cannot resist the fun of telling you about it. The groom, a fair-haired young American, is the great-grandson of a Civil War general, and the bride, a lovely dark-eyed girl, comes of a distinguished old French family who for generations have lived in the old chateau which dominates the Normandy village. That sounds like a story-book beginning, doesn't it, and when I tell you that the little, old, fifteenth century church, which was the scene of the ceremony and whose walls have seen the marriages of goodness knows how many generations of the bride's forbears, stands in the midst of an orchard of gnarled old apple trees, which, at this season are masses of pink bloom, you can imagine the fairy-tale setting!

I can assure you that the loveliness of "apple-blossom time in Normandy" has not been exaggerated. We motored down from Paris in the early morning between acres of apple orchards, just bursting into bloom, and entered the village church to find it, too, a bower of pink blossoms. It was an apple-blossom wedding, with the bridesmaids in pale pink chiffon, carrying sprays of the fragrant blossoms and the bride's bouquet also of the same flowers arranged in a tight round Victorian fashion with a lace frill around the edge. The soft light coming through the old, stained glass windows shed a rosy glow which heightened the effect of the lovely coloring.

I must admit that it was a bit of a shock to find the bridegroom, ushers and the other male members of the family in correct evening dress at 10 o'clock in the morning, but the wide bands of ribbon and glittering decorations which they wore gave a festive touch to the somber black.

The procession from the church to the old chateau was quite according to tradition. The old village fiddler in his peasant costume met the bridal couple at the porch and preceded them down the path between the apple trees, playing airs of the province. The bridesmaids and ushers joined the procession and then came the parents and the wedding guests, all wending their way along the cobbled streets lined with beaming peasants in their Sunday best and strewn with apple blossoms (for a fête day had been declared in the village). The bride, her long satin train and tulle veil trailing behind her, leaning on the arm of the groom, nodded and smiled and sometimes stopped a moment to grasp the hand or kiss the ruddy cheeks of an old friend. All through the town went the joyful procession and in at the big gates of the chateau where a crowd of villagers gave three rousing cheers for the happy pair.

The old fiddler took up his post at one end of the dark-paneled banquet hall where the wedding breakfast was served and after the feast, still fiddling, he led us out upon the lawn, which had been covered with canvas for dancing. Here peasants showed us the dances of the country and a committee of village dignitaries presented the bridal pair with a great silver loving cup, after which there was general dancing until the bride and groom went away to change for their motor honeymoon.

What They Wore

It may seem an anticlimax to tell you "what they wore" but after all, this is a fashion article and with June approaching it is a timely subject. The wedding gown was of the conventional type, of heavy white satin with long, tight sleeves and a train, but instead of the usual lace veil, a long cape of white tulle with a deep flounce around the edge was attached to a diadem of old French paste and fell like a soft cloud around the figure. This was designed by Captain Molyneux, who also created the bridesmaid's frocks of very pale pink chiffon with a long jabot down the side and a graceful cape around the shoulders. With this was worn the famous Molyneux hat, of the same pink chiffon with square brim and low crown.

The bride's mother was gowned by Worth in a frock of printed crêpe de Chine in which pale pinks and blues predominated. A cape of the same material of fine pleating attached to a fitted yoke, and a large hat of black paper panama was worn with this. The mother of the bridegroom wore also a Worth costume of black and white checked taffeta in which a gold thread was woven. This had an interesting pointed cape reaching to the waist line. The bodice had elbow sleeves finished at the edge with a full ruche and around the waist was a narrow black leather belt. The black, wide-brimmed hat was of crinoline straw with three little rolls of black and white ribbon around the crown.

The bride's going-away costume consisted of a long coat of brown taffeta lined with duveteen, with big, quilted patch pockets and deep quilted cuffs and a collar that could be turned up snugly at the back of the neck, and a frock of brown and pink printed crepe-de-Chine made with elbow sleeves and a draped neck, designed by Germaine Bailly, while the little brown taffeta hat which turned up off the face with a band and bow of pink grosgrain ribbon was from Madame Agnes. This made a really charming, as well as a practical costume, for the southern motor-trip.

There were many printed crepe-de-Chine frocks at the wedding, which goes to show that the vogue for this type of summer costume is by no means over. Most of these were worn with a cape or loose jacket of the same material. Capt. Molyneux, who was the first to show his summer collection, has any number of frocks of this material as well as the ever-popular printed chiffon. He has, however, changed the lines of these printed frocks, giving them a more severe, tailored aspect which is quite new. For example, there is one in a black and white design which is on Princess lines with a long jabot extending down one side (like that on the bridesmaid's frock in the sketch), from the square-cut neck to the hem and with long sleeves which are loose at the wrists. Another is quite plain with two rows of six-inch pleating around the edge of the skirt, a plain bodice which buttons up the front with a pointed turn-over collar and long, loose-wristed sleeves. The long sleeve, by the by, is used on the majority of the day-time frocks in this collection, with the exception of those designed for summer sports.

Sashes and Belts of Organdy

Sashes of organdy in contrasting colors are another important note in the latest Molyneux collection. These are used on all types of dresses, even on the simple street frock. For instance, there is a costume of red flamenga with a tiny, white printed design which consists of a severely plain frock with a wide sash of dull pink organdy tied in a "smashing" bow at one side, worn with a loose, long-sleeved jacket of the same material and a wide-brimmed hat of the pink muslin. A frock of black woolen crepe has a similar organdy belt, flaring cuffs and round collar of white organdy. An evening gown of printed chiffon—gay flowers on a dark green background—worn over a pale green taffeta slip, has a belt of the lighter green organdy.

There are two new evening frocks in this collection which would be very practical for the June college festivities. One is a semi-evening gown of red and white rather large checked taffeta made with a full skirt, with a belt of narrow red leather. The bodice has flat crossed bands of diagonal taffeta at the front and back to which are attached full ruffles which stand out over the shoulders and narrow toward the waist line, leaving a small V-shaped opening at the neck. This would be suitable for almost any afternoon or evening festivity and it is durable (and packable!) as well as youthful and smart. The other is a little more dressy in that it has a long white skirt with a short pointed train. With this goes a sleeveless blouse and a loose, long-sleeved jacket of checked blue and white taffeta. The blouse is quite plain save for two triangular pieces of the silk which are attached to the shoulders near the neck and fall in short jabots at the front and back.

Printed Crepe-de-Chine Worn by Bride's Mother. The Pleated Cape Is Removable. From Worth.

Drawn by Grace Corson Rockwell for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bride Wore This Gown of Heavy White Satin With Long, Tight Sleeves and a Court Train. The Veil Is in the Form of a Full Cape of White Tulle Attached to a Diadem of Tiny Rhinestones. From Molyneux.

Bridesmaid's Frock of Pale Pink Organza With Cape and Hat of the Same Material. From Molyneux.

Nut Bread

3 cups rye flour
1 cup sugar
2 teaspoonfuls cream of tartar } or 5 level teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
salt
1½ cups sweet milk
1 cup chopped nuts

Bake in moderate oven 45 minutes to an hour.

This nut bread is delicious and may be used with cream cheese or other fillings for sandwiches.

Cucumber Aspic

Cut into small pieces
1 can sliced, diced pineapple, and an equal amount of peeled, diced fresh cucumbers. Add
2½ cups water, seasoned with vinegar, pepper and salt. Enough green coloring to make a delicate shade,
2 heaping tablespoons of gelatine, preferably lemon flavor, soaked in ½ cup of water; then dissolved over hot water.

Mix together. Turn into molds lined with thinly sliced lemon rings. Serve with mayonnaise.

Neapolitan Pudding

Dissolve
1 heaping tablespoon gelatine in a small quantity of water. Then fill the cup to the brim with boiling water. To
whites of two eggs well beaten, add sugar to taste; then drop slowly, beating continuously, the gelatine into the egg whites. When thick, and almost congealed, divide into two portions. Flavor one portion with vanilla to taste; into the other, whip crushed fresh strawberries, and coloring, if necessary to give deep pink tint. Chocolate sirup may be used instead of berries. Then spread in layers, alternating the colors. Place in the ice box until time to serve. Slice and serve with whipped cream.

Play Up to Your Auburn Hair

But There Are Many Types. Do You Know Yours?

How to Look Your Best—10

By **Ruth Kimball Denmead**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the greatest charms of auburn-haired people is their lovely skin. It is usually that exquisite, fragile white. Even the freckles on it add to its whiteness by contrast. When one can find the real auburn hair with brown or deep blue eyes and that lovely creamy skin—it is a combination for anyone to admire. Some "red heads" are sandy—which often means a skin inclined to be florid, eyebrows and hair of a faded sandy color, and usually pale eyes. If you are of this type you must be careful or you will look all of one color. Then also there is the flaming "carrot" type. This type can be a real flame, if dressed correctly, and has a personality to match; or can be a caricature, if allowed to be flamboyant in dress.

Auburn-haired people are in the class called people of warm coloring. I think there is no other type that can so completely change the appearance by the use of colors. Especially is this true if the hair is really auburn. Match it in colors and you become a brown wren type of person, in appearance. Stimulate it with cool, complementary colors, such as blue, blue-green, and green, and the red tones in the hair are emphasized, making it seem much brighter. Thus, if you have very vivid hair, which you wish to subdue, you must be careful of these colors and wear them only in softened, grayed shades. For the sandy-haired woman they are excellent. They brighten up the hair, by contrast, and also stimulate the eyes, by reflection, which are often inclined to be pale. If your eyes have more of a greenish hue, you may find green and green-blues the most flattering. If they are blue or gray-blue, the soft or dark blues and blue-greens will be best. Be careful not to use too strong a blue or it will defeat your purpose, by making the hair look brassy and making your eyes appear faded, because of lesser value. The strong color will also bring out the yellow in the skin, of which this type often has considerable. If you have a florid skin, however, it will be stimulated by these colors. In this case add a subduing note in the dark, warm tones near the face, or pale tones matching the hair.

Striking Effect

Black and white also stimulate the hair by definite contrast. Blacks are usually lovely on the auburn-haired woman. This is not only because of the contrast with the hair, but if she is fortunate enough to have the white skin, its whiteness and beauty are emphasized by contrast. You may look especially lovely in the contrasting combination of black and white, though be very sure the white is not whiter than your skin. There is no smarter combination, if it is in the right proportion and adapted to the individual. We might note here that any striking combination must be unusually smart and be exactly right for the individual, because it is more conspicuous than a more subdued outfit.

Satins and velvets are more inclined to be becoming than dull blacks, except in the case of vivid hair. The dull blacks absorb color and make the pale skin too colorless, by contrast. The lustrous blacks soften the hair. In whites, be careful not to wear too clear or cold a white or it will bring out the yellow in your skin. The ivories, flesh pink, pale apricot, and pale cool greens are lovely and will probably suit you better.

If you are the sandy type do not wear the pale colors or colors matching your hair, unless you add dark accessories and a definite accent to stimulate your eyes. Otherwise you will probably look monotonous, which means uninteresting—and no woman wants to be accused of that!

If you use make-up your rouge should have an orange base since that is the basic color of your skin and blends with your hair. Be careful though that it does not have too orange a base. If you use lipstick it should be a very soft color, because too vivid a one accentuates your mouth unpleasantly and clashes with your hair. Your added color does not want to be apparent.

Light and Dark Tones

Combinations of light and dark tones are lovely on auburn-haired people, because of the contrast in their coloring. If you want to combine three colors—the browns with a touch of orange brighter than your hair and green, if your eyes are a greenish cast, is delightful. Also two shades of blue with a touch of peach or very pale pink make an interesting combination. There are many others, also.

On the whole the warm colors of the orange family, which when softened and grayed make beige and brown, also golds, the peach and apricot family, matching or less vivid than your hair, are your best everyday colors. Black with ivory or other good colors are for you in combination. Then there are greens, dark and soft or in light intensities—lighter than your eyes—blue-greens and blues, dark or soft shades. Sometimes a pale rich yellow is possible, if not more yellow than the hair and depending on the skin, especially if in combination with blue or green. Silver can be worn if it has a color woven on the wrong side giving it a blue or green cast. Gold metal cloth is good with some shades of hair. Warm grays are lovely. One of the best dressed auburn-haired girls I have seen lately, had an eel gray outfit with a red fox that exactly blended with her hair.

Learn in your outfit to contrast colors. Maybe it will be only a touch, but it always makes a costume more interesting, because it accents more color qualities in your make-up. Never have the feeling that you are limited for colors; for you have as many as other types. Their right choice, however, is more important to you than to people of more subdued coloring.

[This series is running on Wednesdays].

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

When Making Meat Loaf

When making a meat loaf, after packing it into the loaf pan firmly, with the forefinger make a trench about an inch deep, around the edge of the loaf. This serves as a channel for the grease to run off as it bakes out of the meat. It can then be poured out from time to time, and saves much of the unpleasant burnt grease odor, that so often results when no provision is made for pouring off the grease.

Doing Away With Fish Odor

After frying fish, boil a little vinegar in the skillet for a few minutes. This does away with the fish odor.

Water Spots on Glassware

To remove water spots from glassware, rub with half a lemon dipped in common baking soda.

Vinegar Added to Meat

A tablespoon of vinegar added to meat, while roasting or boiling, makes it deliciously tender.

(Mrs.) E. G. McK., Kansas.

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Millions Are Saved to Nation By Decoder of Smugglers' Notes

Deciphering of Messages in War Shows Woman Cryptanalyst Her Bent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Sitting at a desk in an unpretentious government office here, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Friedman has had an important finger in uncovering million-dollar conspiracies to evade federal laws and in apprehending international criminals.

Her title is "cryptanalyst," which means she has the ability to read intercepted code and cipher messages without having the key used by the sender and the recipient.

A piece of paper with a jumble of letters on it falls into the hands of government agents and is sent to Mrs. Friedman's desk. She studies it until she is able, by various analytical methods, to translate it into straightforward language and discover the information the sender intended to convey. Often a single message will baffle, but when the agents send in some more of the same series, their mystery yields.

The apprehension of a single case of liquor smuggling through the deciphering of secret messages has meant hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Government. In one case, that of the Holmewood, captured in the Hudson River by the combined efforts of the coast guard, Customs Bureau and cryptanalysts, duty and taxes on the cargo amounted to just under $500,000 exclusive of the value of the vessel and its cargo of liquor, estimated at another $500,000.

Cipher Gives Away Secret

Again Mrs. Friedman will work for days on a message that turns out to be a simple homely statement of household problems from husband to wife.

Mrs. Friedman's testimony was given credit for the conviction of the members of a powerful liquor smuggling ring in a case where decoded messages overweighed the evidence presented by an array of high-paid criminal lawyers. Recently a man and a wife in San Francisco were brought to justice for smuggling in more than $500,000 worth of narcotics from China by suspending it in drums of tung oil after a cipher letter gave their secret away

The number of times a word or symbol appears in the message is one of the first keys by which Mrs. Friedman and other cryptanalysts attempt to "break down" a code message. Often she finds herself deep in the field of higher mathematics before a solution is reached. If any combination of letters or words can be established the message is said to be "broken" and she can gradually build around it. Sometimes six or seven different systems of secret writing will be found in one message, adding to the difficulty

Finds Key in Book

Once in a while, a solution comes by chance. Mrs. Friedman tells how, one time, thumbing through a book in a shop she came upon the very page on which one code was based. A heading at the top of the page attracted her attention and the key to the message was found. Solution is not always thus expedited. Once Mrs. Friedman was called to Texas to aid in a law suit When she arrived, a whole trunkful of messages were brought out for her to decipher. She stayed a month and the trial was postponed until she finished her work.

Mrs. Friedman took up the work of code solving during the war when there was a great need for experts to study intercepted military messages which came in thick and fast. After the war was over there proved to be a steady demand for her services from other government offices. During the last few years she has been attached to the intelligence office of the coast guard aiding in the apprehension of smugglers.

Smugglers have developed high-powered systems, learned how to operate short-wave radio and other expensive devices.

Mrs. Friedman has trained a number of young people to be government cryptanalysts. A graduate of Wooster College, she became interested in her profession while studying the bilateral code of Sir Francis Bacon, in which he is said by some to have concealed the fact that he had written the plays of Shakespeare.

Mrs. Friedman's husband is also a government cryptanalyst. In addition to her never-ending work of code detecting, Mrs. Friedman looks after her two young children and is active in the National League of Women Voters.

'Breaker' of Codes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Elizabeth Friedman
Official Cryptanalyst at Washington.

Roosevelt Autograph Aids Book Campaign For Marine Library

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—A copy of the book "On Our Way," autographed by President Roosevelt and presented personally by Mrs. Roosevelt, opened the spring campaign of the American Merchant Marine Library for public gifts of books for its circulating library for American seamen here yesterday

In front of Mrs. Roosevelt as she spoke of her husband's lifelong interest in men who go down to the sea in ships were two seaman's chests full of books that had been donated. One of them, with colors faded by tropic suns, had just returned here from Egypt and India. The other with fresh-painted green, and newly donated books, was about to start its first voyage. Into the second chest, destination as yet unknown went the copy of "On Our Way," with its inscription by the President

Mrs. Henry Howard, president of the American Merchant Marine Library, announced that since its formal inception in 1921, a book circulation of 250,000 volumes and 160,000 magazines has been built up.

The present drive will last until May 19, Mrs. Howard said. During this period, the New York Public Library and all of its branches will receive gifts of books from the public to be turned over to the Marine Library. In Brooklyn, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and Pratt Institute will serve as receiving stations.

Books are now being supplied to 1000 vessels. Among these are ships on the International Ice Patrol.

Fire Insurance Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Blanket reductions in the fire insurance rates for the metropolitan area of Los Angeles were announced recently by the Insurance Exchange.

Equal Opportunity Urged for Women In British Service

Only Few Federal Posts Restricted to Men in Proposed Change

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Equality of opportunity between men and women in the British Civil Service is discussed in the report of the Joint Committee on Women's Questions and is believed to have been brought measurably nearer realization.

Set up to consider questions arising out of the report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service in regard to the position of women, the committee recorded a general agreement that the appropriate course in regard to employment of women is adoption of what the Royal Commission described as a policy of "a fair field and no favor," and recommended in the matter of reservation of posts to men or women that each department study the situation which would be reviewed within three years by a joint central body.

A "fair field" policy would mean, in practice, that all posts would be open to men and women equally, "except where adequate and publicly announced reasons exist to the contrary," and that women would become eligible to fill all administrative posts with exception of those of the Colonial Office, and all executive posts with exception of those of the Defense Department, all clerical posts, and practically all specialized posts in the service, provided they were able to offer necessary qualifications to hold them.

The time has arrived when men and women should work side by side, in opinion of the committee. A policy of aggregation has, of course, been practiced for some time in certain government departments, and it is now probable that detailed application of the rule will be intrusted to departments and come into operation as ways and means arise for its adoption.

The marriage bar, according to the committee, is to stay, although discretionary power to waive it in exceptional cases is recommended, such as when a married woman's service would constitute a loss to the state if dispensed with.

The question of equal pay was considered outside the scope of the inquiry as was the question of women's entry into the Diplomatic and Consular Services, which arose during the sitting of the Royal Commission.

Diplomat and Diplomat's Wife

Acme P. & A.

Pots and Pans Still Interest Them

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen (Right), United States Minister to Denmark, With Her Hostess, Mrs. Laurence A. Steinhardt, Wife of the United States Minister to Sweden, Inspecting the Culinary Department of the Steinhardts' Home in Stockholm.

British Society Revamps Houses In Birmingham

Back-to-Back Dwellings Changed to Aid Poor Lead Better Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Back-to-back houses here are being converted into single dwellings with inside sanitation, bathrooms and hot-water systems, and are being let at rents often less than those previously charged for one insanitary house.

The experiment is described in the eighth annual report of the Birmingham Copec House Improvement Society. A property consisting of 14 back-to-back houses was bought by this society. In their new form they are being let at a rent of 12s. 6d. a week.

The society now has 312 tenants altogether in different parts of the city. Flats and houses which have been provided with hot water and baths are in great demand and many people are prepared to pay a higher rent in order to obtain them. The allotments provided in connection with one block of houses are well on the way to providing their holders with more vegetables than they need for their own use.

An interesting development of the work has been made possible by the Birmingham Rotary Club, members of which have decided to subscribe enough money by way of investment and donations to build 10 houses.

The report of the society's financial affairs states that at the end of 1933 there had been issued 12,231 £1 shares, as against 10,662 a year earlier, and £35,020 of 4 per cent loan stock, as against £33,525. Three per cent loan stock to the amount of £4050, special loans, donations etc. brought the total capital up to £63,348.

Making a Happy Home Taught To Tacoma High School Girls

Old-Fashioned Virtue of Neatness Harmonized With Human Comfort, Emphasized in Many Little Ways in Newly Developed Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Tacoma high school girls desiring to graduate and not having taken the two-year home economics course, must pursue a one-year course designed to teach the fundamentals of home-making, according to a ruling just issued by Mr. Elmer L. Breckner, superintendent of the city public schools.

This is so Mistress Mary, formerly Miss Mary, having married John and now in charge of their little home, may score as near 100 per cent in as many lines of household wisdom as possible.

Having taken this course, Mistress Mary will know that more of her John's not overly large income is to be spent for potatoes and meat and eggs than for lady-fingers and even the most alluring of ices. And this rule of proportion in spending money is to be followed from A to Z.

Mistress Mary will learn, too, that their little home is to be considered always as their citadel, and the center of all their living. It, and not the theater, nor any club, nor any hotel, is to be their place of happiness and repose; their place of ease and comfort; their chief place of entertainment and interest.

To this end, spick-and-spanness, if Mary have that good, old-fashioned quality, is to be harmonized with human comfort, which will find the best room in the house none too good for every day, the handiest little niche just the place for John's slippers; and some other convenient spot the right one for the daily newspaper that John reads of an evening.

Mary and John, having known each other very well before they were married, have friends congenial to both, and it is Mary's job to round up these friends, in her nice way, cultivate them, form them into a well-selected coterie, with the result that social life of the two will not be neglected, but will be elevated into something vital.

Mistress Mary will learn, too, some useful things under the head of family relations. Accepting as a truism the adage that "the shortest way to a man's heart is through his stomach," Mary will learn to emphasize the quality of her cooking, the appearance of the family table, and the regularity of meals.

But even greater wisdom than this will Mistress Mary possess as the result of this course in school. Her instructor, whether knowingly or not, will reach down into the riches of the wisdom of Holy Writ and will say to Mary, "Mary, a soft answer turneth away wrath." When John comes home he has been meeting the lambasting of the world all day long. He is tired, and his nerves are frayed, and you may notice that he is a little "touchy." Now is the time to forget the complaint you were going to make. It is a good time, too, to change your plan and not begin to tell John what he "ought to do." And this is the best time in the world to remember about that "soft answer."

And so wholesome living and right thinking, humanized with gentle words, will characterize the home where the wife, when still in high school, has taken this getting-ready-for-life course of study.

They're at your grocer's TODAY

2 new Campbell's Soups

that will delight your family!

Campbells' Noodle with Chicken Soup

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

—with hearty egg noodles—rich chicken broth—tender chicken meat!

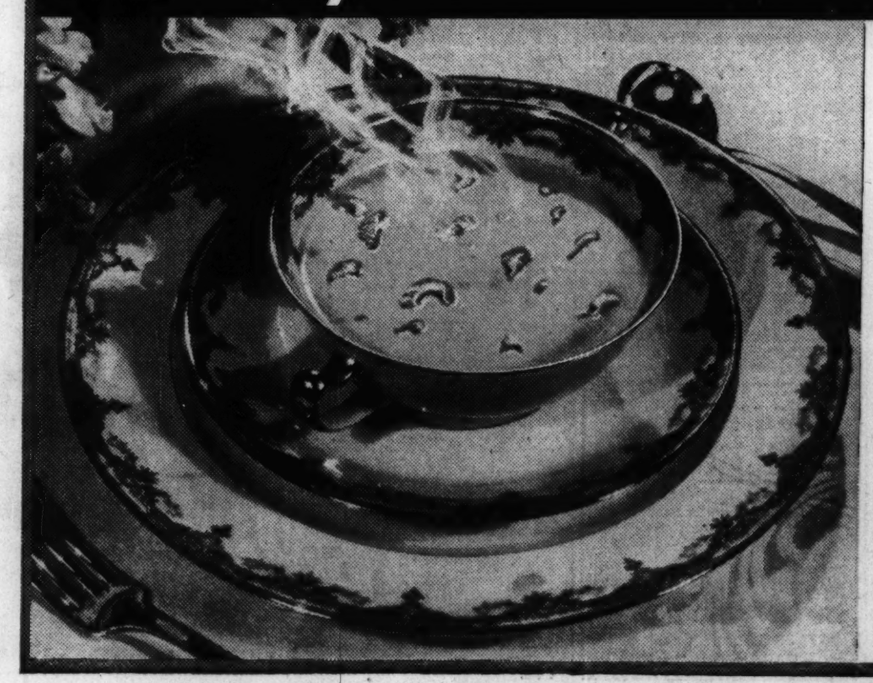
And now the truly skilled soup-chef turns his hand to Noodle Soup—gives to this fine old home favorite a supreme deliciousness that has never greeted your appetite before!

You instantly welcome the new Campbell's Noodle Soup, with all its richer and greater chicken goodness, as a distinct and original creation—the Noodle Soup you have always wanted.

Here are the finest egg noodles—and plenty of them—just the right size—richly steeped in chicken broth of such exceptional strength that the flavor is a sheer delight. Tempting morsels of choicest chicken meat as the garnish make your satisfaction complete.

The price—the same as other Campbell's Soups!

Campbells' Cream of Mushroom



containing sweet, double-thick cream

Here's a new soup that will be a delightful luxury to your family at first—and an oft-repeated pleasure afterwards.

It is made with the finest of fresh, cultivated, whole mushrooms, delivered daily to Campbell's kitchens. With smooth, full-flavored purée of mushroom is blended fresh, sweet cream, so thick it will hardly pour—cream that is 40 per cent butter-fat. Tempting tidbits of mushroom in liberal quantity are the delightful garnish.

The cream in Campbell's Cream of Mushroom is double-thick so that when you add an equal quantity of water, the soup has just the smooth, creamy richness you most desire.

The price—the same as other Campbell's Soups!

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

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for so little..

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New S. S. MANHATTAN—May 22, June 20, July 18, Aug. 15. From Europe, June 6, July 4.

New S. S. WASHINGTON—June 6, July 4, Aug. 1, Aug. 29. From Europe, May 22, June 20.

PRESIDENT HARDING—May 16, June 13, July 11. From Europe, May 30, June 27.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—May 30, June 27, July 25. From Europe, June 13, July 11.

UNITED STATES LINES

NRA 'Monopolies' Battle In Senate Opens With Feud Between Darrow and Sinclair

American Traditions of Individual Effort to Demand Freedom From Legalized Trusts Sponsored by President Under New Deal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9—An internal feud in the National Recovery Review Board headed by Clarence Darrow yesterday threatened to take some of the sting out of the long-expected report from that board attacking the NRA for monopolistic tendencies.

The resignation of the board's most energetic dissenter, Mr. John F. Sinclair of Minneapolis and New York, and his subsequent statement attacking the methods pursued by the board in securing evidence and raising some doubt as to the foundation for the conclusions reached, has unquestionably tended to weaken the prestige of the board and to raise a question whether its studies have been sufficiently objective and quasi-judicial.

To Write Own Report

On the other hand, Mr. Sinclair's statement relayed here from Minneapolis indicates that he, in a separate report, will find the NRA guilty of fostering monopolistic tendencies, just as the official report of the board will do. Thus, regardless of the feud, the NRA will stand indicted by the board, whenever the reports do finally come out, of doing what progressive men of the Senate have charged from its early days.

The dissension within the board, therefore, merely tends to cloud an issue which would otherwise have been a clear-cut question of whether the Roosevelt Administration was justified or not in setting aside the anti-trust laws for the sake of industrial recovery.

Senators Borah of Idaho and Nye of North Dakota lead a determined group in the Senate who contend that a great mistake was made when this nullification of the Sherman and Clayton Acts was written into the NIRA and are prepared to lead a fight in Congress for their restoration just as soon as the Darrow report provides them with ammunition.

The battle promises to be a bitter one and may possibly delay the adjournment of Congress for some time longer than would otherwise be necessary. It represents the fundamental issue behind the NRA, which becomes more acute as the original enthusiasm for the Blue Eagle gives way to a more traditional American attitude toward industrial conditions.

The Senate Progressives still dream of a Jeffersonian America, in which each citizen is a small independent enterpriser either on his farm or in business. To them, the great trusts were the national enemy. They fought for the anti-trust laws in an effort to stave off the destruction of small-scale individualism by impersonal corporations. Now they find themselves inevitably at odds with the NRA because it recognizes the present trend to large-scale industrial organization. The issue is drawn, not between government and industry, but between the rival conceptions of inevitable trusts and American traditions.

Arraignment of Insull In Federal Court Friday

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP)—Samuel Insull will be arraigned in Federal Court Friday, it was announced today, to be charged in the two federal cases against him. A motion to reduce the $200,000 bond on which Insull is held, was refused today.

The deposed utilities magnate, now in Cook County jail, will be brought before Judge Philip L. Sullivan and hear himself charged with using the mails to defraud, in connection with the sale of stock in Corporation Securities, Inc., and with fraudulent acts violating the bankruptcy laws. The nine business associates who are charged, along with Insull, in the bankruptcy case will come into court with Insull Friday.

Pulitzer Awards Arouse Another Wave of Protest

Selection of 'Men in White' as Best Play Is Especially Condemned

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—A storm of criticism like that which broke over the Pulitzer prize award in 1932, when "Of Thee I Sing," a political hodge-podge, got the palm for the best play of the year, is raging around the Pulitzer Advisory Board today following the announcement by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler last night that "Men in White," a medical drama, had been adjudged that American play which best represented the "educational value and power of the stage" in 1934.

Protest came from many quarters last week when it became known that the unanimous choice of Mr. Maxwell Anderson's play "Mary of Scotland" by the drama jury had been rejected without explanation by the Pulitzer Advisory Board, which makes the final decisions.

Agreement was had generally, however, that in awarding a prize of $500 to Mr. Frederick T. Birchall of the New York Times, for his correspondence from Europe, the recognition had been well placed. Honorable mention was awarded to Mr. John E. Elliott of the New York Herald Tribune, for his correspondence from Germany.

The award of $1000 for the best novel by an American author went to Mrs. Caroline Miller for her "Lamb in His Bosom," published by Harper & Brothers.

"The People's Choice," by Herbert Agar, was rated the best book of the year on the history of the United States and was awarded a prize of $2000. It was published by Houghton-Mifflin Company.

Mr. Tyler Dennett's biography "John Hay," was adjudged the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish service to the people, and won the award of $1000. It was published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Robert Hillyer, Prize Poet

The poetry award of $1000 was won by Mr. Robert Hillyer for his "Collected Verse," published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

For the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year, a gold medal costing $500 was awarded to the Medford (Ore.) Mail Tribune for its campaign against unscrupulous politicians in Jackson County, Oregon.

For the most distinguished piece of editorial writing during the year $500 was awarded to Mr. E. P. Chase for his "Where Is Our Money?" published in the Atlantic (Iowa) News Telegraph on Dec. 2, 1933.

Mr. Royce Brier, of the San Francisco Chronicle, won the award of $1000 for the most distinguished example of reporting for his account of the lynching of the kidnapers of Mr. John M. Holmes and Mr. Thomas H. Thurmond.

Mr. Edmund Duffy, of the Baltimore Sun, won the cartoonist's award of $500 for the second time in four years with his cartoon, "California Points With Pride."

Three traveling scholarships of $1500 each awarded annually to students in the Columbia University school of journalism for the study of social, economic and political trends abroad went to Mr. Fred Gruin, North Bergen, N. J.; Mr. Harold A. Bezazian, Chicago, and Miss Betty Turner, Oakland, Calif.

The alternates named were Mr. Mark J. Ginsbourg of Shanghai, China; Mr. Jerome I. Myerberg of Newton, Mass., and Miss Mary Joanna Durham of Greencastle, Ind.

Canadian Gets Music Award

The music scholarship award, worth $1500, to the "student of music in America who may be deemed the most talented and deserving in order that he may continue his studies with the advantage of European instruction," went to Mr. Percival Price of Ottawa, Can. Mr. Price was nominated for the award by a jury composed of members of the teaching staffs of the Columbia University department of music and the Institute of Musical Art.

An annual scholarship, worth $1500, to the art student in America who shall be "certified as the most promising and deserving" by the National Academy of Design, with which the Society of American Artists has been merged, was awarded to Mr. Cathal O'Toole, of Long Island City.

In connection with the award for the best editorial writing during the year, honorable mention was accorded the following: Osborn Zuber, "Why We Still Have Lynchings in the South," in Birmingham (Ala.) News, Sept. 13, 1933; Geoffrey Parsons, "The Strategic Gains," in New York Herald Tribune, April 21; E. H. Shaffer, "The Governor Sends Troops to Gallup," Albuquerque (N. M.) Tribune, Aug. 31; Casper S. Yost, "The Freedom of the Press," St. Louis Globe Democrat, Nov. 22; F. Douglass W. Swiggett, "Newspapers and the Code," Milwaukee Journal, July 25; Bainbridge Colby, "The Freedom of the Press," New York American, Oct. 9; James E. Lawrence, "Iowa's Disgrace," Lincoln (Neb.) Star, April 28; William R. Mathews, "Some Aspects of the Administration's Program," Arizona Daily Star (Tucson), July 16, 1933.

Honorable mention for distinguished reporting was awarded to Eben A. Ayers, Andrew J. Clarke and Edward J. Kelley, Boston Bureau of the Associated Press; Edward J. Donohoe, Times Leader, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.; H. Ellwood Douglass, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Meigs O. Frost, New Orleans (La.) Times-Picayune; Charles Truitt, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, and Frederick Woltman, New York World-Telegram.

Honorable mention for distinguished service as a foreign correspondent was awarded to Henry Carr, Los Angeles Times, for his series of dispatches from Australia, Japan, China, the Philippines and Europe.

Brooklyn Bank Held Up By Machine-Gun Gang

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 9 (AP)—Five men, all armed with machine guns, held up the Prudential Savings Bank in the Flatbush section yesterday during the busiest part of the afternoon. With the help of a woman at the wheel of a sedan they escaped with between $35,000 and $50,000.

A traffic policeman, on duty 100 feet away, waved the car past him without knowing anything of the robbery until nearly a minute later when the bank's burglar alarm was touched off. The holdup, police said, was an example of expert timing and was unquestionably the work of experts in the craft of modern highwaymanship. Six customers and six employees were in the bank at the time.

A gray fedora blew from the head of one of the men and landed on the baggage carrier of a near-by car. This and a description of the robbers' car were the only clues.

Long Island Port Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y., May 9—Establishment of a marine terminal and development of a port in the vicinity of Freeport is being contemplated by Nassau County, Col. Gustave R. Lukesh, United States Army engineer in charge of the Long Island area, is studying plans submitted to him for the project.

Listen to the 'Chincherinchee'

Courtesy of Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

South African Wonder Flower

Funny Sounds Result When the Stems of These Beautiful Blossoms Are Rubbed Together.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Natives of the land where the South African Wonder Flower grows call it "chinsherinchee," because when they rub two flower stems together the name seems to describe the sound produced. These are but one of the many rare blooms which now can be exported to all parts of the world by Cape Town floral exporters. These buds were picked in Africa, wrapped in a waxed package, spent two weeks on a steamer to New York, and bloomed for six weeks on the dining-room table of Mr. Charles W. Johnson of Springfield.

Mother's Day Chosen For Annual Services Of Home Dedication

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 9—Widespread interest in the idea of perpetuating an annual Home Dedication Day, on the same date as Mother's Day, to dramatize the social and economic values of home ownership, is reported by the United States Building and Loan League here.

With the date of the first observance set for May 13, the league reports that more than 100 local building and loan associations in some 60 or 70 cities and towns have responded to the idea and are planning some kind of observance in coöperation with churches, civic organizations and radio stations.

Special talks on home ownership in the churches and similar programs on the radio are suggested by the national building and loan headquarters here, where the plan originated. Impossible as it is individually to dedicate every new home built or occupied during the year, the programs are intended, on the one hand, to serve as a symbolic dedication of new homes, while on the other to lead other families to acquiring their own homes.

As only 46 per cent of the families of the country own their own homes, Mr. Philip Lieber, president of the league, pointed out, there is still a long way to go before the full value of home ownership, as he visualized it, would be realized.

Lightning vs. Tomatoes

Lightning has been known to injure tomato plants for some distance around where it struck in a tomato patch.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., Fridays, May 18, 25, June 1, 9:45-10:00 a. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.
PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.
MIAMI — Mondays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.
HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, May 19, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-240m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

HUDSON FALLS—Fridays, 9:00-9:15 p. m., WGLC, 1370kc-219m.
ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.
TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.
UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE — Sundays, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.
PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.
PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.
TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Drive to Disarm Criminals Shows Ease of Buying Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

urged Congress to pass a batch of anticrime bills as far back as Feb. 19, and put the antimachine gun measure No. 1 on his list. Practically all the other recommendations have now passed and are in conference, but the machine gun bill has not yet even got out of its first committee.

In the second place there is the Constitution. The American Constitution specifically guarantees the right of citizens to carry arms. It is a reminiscence of pioneer days. John Dillinger's right to carry submachine guns is specifically guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States. The only way to reach Dillinger, his gang and other desperadoes of the underworld—(and Mr. Cummings has publicly stated that twice as many criminals are now going armed in America as there are in the nation's armed forces) is through the taxing power of the Government. But having written and introduced such a bill, month after month has gone by and the measure still stays in committee.

Mr. Cummings testified that there have really been four United States manufacturers of submachine guns—Colt's, Smith & Wesson of Springfield, Mass., Harrington & Richardson of Gloucester, Mass., and Iver-Johnson of Boston. So far as the criminal type of gun is used, however, he adds, it all boils down to Colt's.

"There is only one, really, the Colt Company of Hartford, Conn., my own State—I think that is the only manufacturer now of the type of machine guns used by gangsters."

The effort to take weapons away from the criminal by congressional action has been uniformly unsuccessful in the past. Now the Justice Department is making a desperate fight to force the measure through. Eight other anticrime measures, recommended by Mr. Cummings, plus two additional ones added by the House, have actually passed and are in conference in Congress, but the antimachine gun measure (which many people condiser more important than all the rest combined) is still in committee.

Propaganda Against Bill

Vigorous propaganda has developed against the bill. Members of the House Ways and Means Committee state that they are in receipt of letters and telegrams from constituents organized to fight the measure. Some congressmen are beginning to doubt whether the public really want the gangster, the terrorist, the kidnaper disarmed and are willing to make some concession in their personal right to carry arms, to secure this result. The messages they are receiving are practically all against the bill, known as H. R. 9066, "The National Firearms Act."

Most of the other anti-crime bills passed through Congress without any particular opposition. For the most part they were general in nature, and increased federal authority in dealing with crime. The anti-machine gun measure, however, is specific and proposes a direct tax on a particular industry, besides requiring fingerprinting and photographing of buyers of certain firearms. It is here that opposition has centered. The same groups that have fought other firearms acts in the past now bitterly assail the present bill.

The emphasis which the Administration is placing on this bill reaches from the White House down. An official statement from the Department of Justice, Feb. 19, declared, "The Attorney-General regards these bills as of paramount importance and their passage a matter of highest public concern."

Cummings Discusses Bill

Speaking personally in behalf of the bill before the House committee, Mr. Cummings said, in part:

"This bill deals, I think it is fair to say, with one of the most serious aspects of the crime situation, namely, the armed underworld. . . . I might add that the President has authorized me to say that he was strongly in favor, not only of this measure, but of all the other pending measures the Department of Justice has suggested."

The pending bill proposes to regulate machine guns and small firearms, other than rifles and shotguns, through the federal taxing power, similar to the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act. Registration and taxation of pawn brokers, it is hoped, will force them out of the business.

Opposition to the pending bill has centered in the old argument that citizens should not be restricted in their right to carry firearms. In some quarters it has been hinted that manufacturers of small arms and ammunition are fighting the bill under cover. Mr. Karl T. Frederick, president of the National Rifle Association, and Gen. Milton A. Reckford, executive vice-president of the association, vigorously deny that their organization is financed by anyone but individual sportsmen.

To these arguments Mr. Cummings makes the following answer:

"The seriousness and extent of the evil to be corrected demands some strict and universal regulation of the small firearm and machine gun. It is decidedly not asking too much of any individual who feels the necessity of obtaining such a weapon for protection, or who desires the same for sporting purposes, to have his identity thus clearly established."

County Has Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Bladen, the "mother of counties" in North Carolina, celebrated its bicentennial April 27, with Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus among the guest speakers. When Bladen County was established, its boundaries extended from the coast to the mountainous regions of North Carolina. It is now one in a total of 100 counties in the State.

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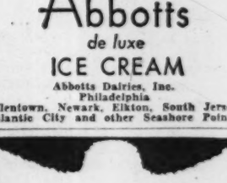

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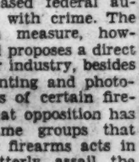

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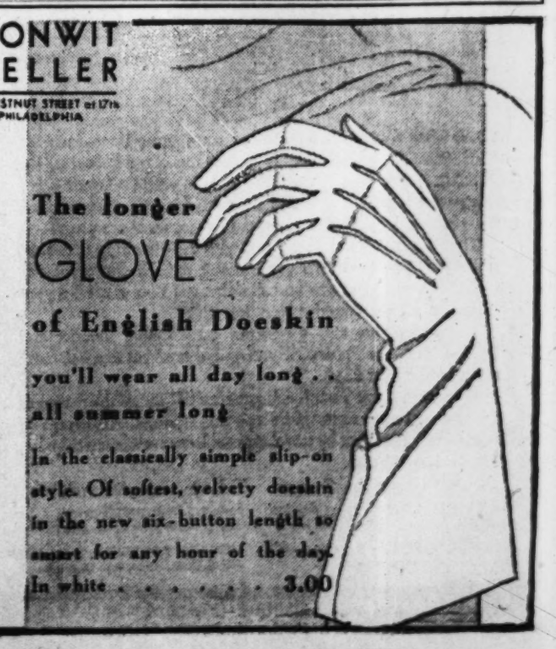
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The Home Forum

Garrity Keeps the Lights Burning

FROM the back of the dark room came a sputter of the arc light as the projector went into action. On the screen appeared a rectangle of light; it flickered, turned blue at the corners, steadied momentarily, and went out. The operator hurriedly turned little knobs and tried again. This time all was well; the light came back and threw onto the screen the first picture of the evening's program. An anticipatory stir went over the audience.

"Here," explained the missionary, "is a view of our administration building. It was erected by native labor—"

This was something of a treat; entertainment had long been scarce in the village. But now electricity had found us out, and already more than a hundred dwellings were wired. The new order had come, and it brought with it such novelties as lantern slide lectures.

"Here," continued the speaker, "is a view of the valley. The cattle belong to our houseboy, who stands just at the edge of the trees. Those mountains in the—"

The sputtering of the projector suddenly ceased, and the picture faded from the screen. The operator clattered his apparatus, moved levers and spun knobs, but no light came.

The audience stirred; heads turned in the darkness. The lecturer spoke words of apology and concern, but the audience knew, better than he, what was now to come. They had been through it before.

A flashlight glowed at one side of the room and moved toward the projector. "He's here," said somebody. Henry Garrity, who never left home without pliers and screwdriver, climbed up beside the operator and went to work. Henry attended all gatherings where electricity was involved. The difficulty now seemed trivial: only a bent rheostat arm. He plied his screwdriver and conversed with the operator in low tones. "Now try 'er," he said.

The carbons flared and the picture leaped back to the screen. The mountains still loomed in the background and the houseboy again stood at the edge of the clearing. Garrity pocketed his tools, dusted his hands, and returned to his seat; the show went on.

* * *

We who now enjoy the superlative reliability of electric transmission systems find it difficult to visualize the uncertain character of village service in the days of kerosene's last stand. It was a chain: the boilers, engine (only one), generator, line, and housewiring; five links, all of them weak. Garrity kept the chain from breaking; or, failing that, mended it again.

He arose, in winter, at three, stumbled into his clothes and across the dark street to the plant. By lantern light he saw that the machinery was in order; that steam was up and the lubricators filled. Some time before four, while his fellow townsmen still slept warm in their blankets, he opened a petcock on the engine. If I remember correctly, this was because water was incompressible; the condensation in the cold cylinder had to escape or it would mean a new cylinder head. Then he opened the throttle a little and waited to see what would happen.

It had always seemed to me that such a powerful thing as a steam engine should make light of its work; that it should spin a generator into action in a twinkling. This I learned from Henry, is not so. Some moments after he opened the throttle there would come a resigned sigh from the steamline, and the big flywheel, after a premonitory shudder, would begin to creep around its circle. Henry encouraged it, let it crawl while he listened to the various creaks and grumbles; and, if all went well thus far, he would give the throttle another little twist. The wheel turned faster and the belt made curious flapping sounds. Henry had mysterious, unseen counselors in this starting-up ceremony; he cocked his head and listened to inaudible things, and at some indistinguishable signal opened the throttle another quarter turn.

The spokes in the flywheel were now a spinning blur. The belt passed its vibration period and the flapping changed into an intense, crackling song. Incandescent bulbs about the room glowed a brightening red. Garrity, finished with the throttle, studied the instrument panel, turned a rheostat until the voltmeter hand hung steady on the big black mark. "Starting up" was over; everything had held together once more, and the Walnut Grove generating plant was in full operation.

At eight in the morning, the sun having risen on schedule, Garrity shut down and went home for breakfast.

* * *

There were, of course, other employees. There was always one fireman and, in winter, two. There was a girl in the office, and a couple of young wiremen who doubled as linemen. But Garrity kept an eye on everything; handled one daily run himself, supervised wiring and linework, installed motors, read meters and wrote painstaking reports with a pencil stub as blunt as his own capable fingers. Sleeping or waking, he was on duty twenty-four hours a day; and, like all persons on similar schedule, he seemed to regret that he had but twenty-four hours to give to his job.

Five blasts of the power-house whistle was Garrity's signal. Were he in somebody's attic drilling for conduit when the summons came, he must wriggle out backwards, hand the cornerbrace to his helper, and race to the generating plant to forestall a shut-down. Once the call came just as he was guiding the razor around the point of his jaw, and he burst into the street with one cheek smooth and the other rough, a spray of lather showing below his left ear.

Again I saw him, while carving the Thanksgiving turkey, pause, knife suspended, as the five blasts cut through the November twilight.

"Will you be long?" asked his wife anxiously. "Your dinner will be cold."

"If it's boiler tubes," answered Garrity from the door, "I'll be lucky to get some of the hash."

Sometimes the lights, after one of those five-blast distress calls, would glow red and dim; hang there for a tense minute and then climb triumphantly back to normal. That meant that Garrity had met the enemy and they were his. On other occasions the lights would wink out thrice in quick succession, and all over town householders would light the kerosene lamps kept ready on the sideboard. For that meant that Garrity was losing his battle; in a few minutes there would be a shutdown for repairs.

* * *

Patient with machines, Garrity was more patient with persons. As the novelty of electric light wore off, residents began buying washing machines and vacuum cleaners; thus it came that the generating plant ran all day. That is, it was supposed to. I met Garrity one afternoon as he came down a pole after finishing some emergency work, and walked back with him through town on his way to start up again. His coming was heralded by the clink-clank of his climbers on the sidewalk, and housewives flocked to the sound like chickens to the scraping of a pan.

"Oh, Mr. Garrity, what's the matter with the lights?"

"I'm expecting company, Mr. Garrity, and I haven't finished my cleaning."

"Are you going to the plant, Mr Garrity? Would you go past Hawkins' and tell them they forgot to send my allspice?"

To all these Garrity replied with courtesy, and regret at the inconvenience caused them. He was no less gentle with the last questioner than he had been with the first. "When those folks turn the switch," he told me privately, "the juice is supposed to be there. And if it isn't they have a right to ask why."

* * *

Nowadays, of course, when we turn the switch, the juice is always there. But it has taken a good many years of effort and experience and research and development to keep it there, and part of this contribution was made by pioneers like Garrity who, with inadequate machinery and insufficient help, struggled to keep things going. They did their bit to push back the darkness.

JOHN F. HAYES

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By Courtesy of Lord Willoughby de Broke to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Family of Lord Willoughby de Broke, by Johann Zoffany, R. A. (1733-1810)

Tow Path

(Georgetown, D. C., to Cabin John, Maryland)

He walked along the old canal, not
asking when or whether
The path would lead us anywhere
in that bright April weather,
Enough, that we were out of doors
and walking there together.

Early American canal in early
Spring, the scene;
The tender leafage all along was
yet a dappled screen;
We caught the laggard sycamores
without a snatch of green.

But O, the banks,— the banks were
blue with clustered violets!
(Away with anxious questionings
and worrisome regrets:
These toil not, neither do they
spin—lest any heart forgets.)

Well might such woodsy waterways
in Arcady exist;
Well might the fauns play reedy
pipes, and naiads hold their
tryst
Where lovely red-buds blur into a
pink ethereal mist.

Past ancient locks long idle now,
and gates released from duty,
We ambled where wild cherry
shone, and titmouse notes
were fluty.
Unused canal? Ah, who shall gauge
the usefulness of Beauty!

So, when the sun was westering,
we came to Cabin John;
Too soon the timeless afternoon
turned finite and was gone;
But in our dreams the little path
still leads us on and on.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

THIS delightful family group, generally regarded as one of the supreme masterpieces of Zoffany, represents John, fourteenth Lord Willoughby de Broke, with his wife and their three children. The wife, née Lady Louisa North, was sister to Lord North. Of the children, Henry became the sixteenth Baron, while Louisa married the Rev. Albert Barnard, Prebendary of Winchester, and was the mother of Robert John, the seventeenth Baron.

A feature of this "conversation-piece" is the masterly painting of the still life. The picture, which belongs to the present Lord Willoughby de Broke of Woodley House, Kineton, was lent by the owner to the British Art Exhibition at Burlington House, London, where it was regarded as the finest of ten paintings by Zoffany there exhibited.

Johann Zoffany, who was born at Frankfurt in 1733, ran away from home at an early age; and, after studying art in Italy, he arrived in England about 1758. A penniless youth, he first kept himself by painting dials for a clock-maker in Great St. Andrew Street. Then he painted a portrait of his employer, Rimbault, and this got him employment as an assistant to Benjamin Wilson, the portrait painter. This last was an indifferent painter; and, when Garrick sat to him for his portrait, the great actor soon perceived that the assistant (who did the hands, drapery, etc.) was by far the better painter. So Garrick took up the young assistant, introduced him to his theatrical friends and others, with the result that Zoffany soon achieved an independent reputation. In 1769 Zoffany was elected R. A., and thereafter his progress was steady. His fortune was made a dozen years later, when he visited India and painted pictures for wealthy rajahs.

On an Indian Veranda

The sun is silting through the reed screens and through the seams and fringes of the old Indian blanket, hung up for greater shade where the flaxen-haired one dreams away the best part of the sunny day. The wood pigeon's note comes as a caress to the air. Out on the gravel walk the birds are pecking and fluttering, and in the garden beyond tiny striped squirrels carry on the business of the day.

As morning passes, the *mahli* brings his basket of fresh vegetables, the children of his care, a picture of beauty for the day's consumption. Here are crisp lettuce, smooth pea pods, glistening tomatoes and pearly cauliflower. Here, too, comes the *khansamah* with his little bill, the commissariat expenses of the preceding day. The tiny lizards, motionless on the wall, wink their bright eyes. Now comes a *chuprassi* with a chit. Five lazy dogs scatter themselves with well-meaning but impotent barks, the squirrels scamper for the trees, the pecking birds are swept away in the onslaught, the flaxen-haired one alone minds this no more than previous upheavals. The chit is answered, while its bearer sits reflective, content to wait "till tomorrow—or next day, maybe." Happy, unhurried golden days.

It is afternoon. The *memsahib* sits within, for her accounts, her correspondence, her social engagements await attention. Two square deep-set windows look out on the veranda. She seems to know when the silent-footed *ayah* will pass and repass those squares of light, for the correspondence tarries while she catches fleeting glimpses of a little face, full of serenity and content, above the *ayah's* shoulder. The dark face beneath the muslin *sari* contrasts strikingly with the transparently fair one nestling against it. The *memsahib* puts down her pen and takes a pencil instead. A black-and-white sketch is the result, a slight thing enough, but that which inspired its brief outline remained in her heart through many years.

In the garden the oranges are ripening and the scent of blossom is in the air. The old Persian wheel creaks its monotonous song as the water comes to the surface in little earthen pitchers. It is night. Through the curtainless windows comes the scent of sweet peas; in the garden beyond there are ranks and banks of them, mauve and pink, no passing breeze disturbing their delicious perfume. The still air is saturated with sweetness. The veranda seems empty, but within it is the memory of the day.

N. A.

Transition

There was a clean-cut look
To Spring
Before
Its final burgeoning.
The lakes were freshly skimmed
Of ice,
The trees stood laundered
And precise,

The grass was burnt
In ordered spaces,
Even the birds
Had open faces;
The very birds
One now perceives
With difficulty
Through the leaves!

RUTH LAMBERT JONES.

Old Germany Loved the Ivy

We in England rarely attach an idea of decoration to ivy beyond its adornment of old houses and ruins, and of our garden-walls. Yet in England ivy flourishes uncared for with much more luxuriance than it does in Germany. But the German, perhaps, appreciating its beauty—because with him it is a rarer blessing—trains it lovingly around his dwelling, around the internal as well as the external walls. From the palace to the cottage, in Germany, there is scarcely a room to be found which does not possess its ivy-tree. As you walk through the streets, and cast your eyes upon the houses, there is hardly a window to be seen which is not twined into a very bower by the graceful and gracious festoons of ivy. . . .

A very pleasant little paper, I have often thought, might be written, descriptive of the windows in a German street; and the mode in which the cherished ivy was trained would play a conspicuous part in it. You may read much of the character of the inmates of the dwelling by the ivy: sometimes its leaves are dusty, and its growth is ungraceful, and its sprays untastefully trained: sometimes it grows in a gaudy flower-pot, or swings from the centre of the window in a hideously-shaped Blumen-Lamp—flower-lamp, as it is called—a kind of swinging vessel for plants very much in vogue here; but, as a rule, the ivy is gracefully—nay, poetically trained; its Blumen-Lamp, if it be planted in one, is often of a graceful, rustic character—perhaps of red terra-cotta, with delicately moulded foliage of yellowish white clay meandering over it.

But it is not alone in windows that you see ivy trained. Ivy often forms a green and fresh screen across a room, being planted in boxes, and its sprays trained over rustic frame-work. . . .

The staircase in the house of a great painter here is a complete little bit of fairyland,—thanks to his love of ivy, which festoons the balustrade of the polished oak stairs and shows forth its kindly leaves among the rarer beauties of palms and myrtles which rise grove-like upon the landings!—From "An Art-Student in Munich," by ANNA MARY HOWITT. (Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields. 1854.)

Förvärvande av substans

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

I LIKNELSEN om punden, som "en man av förnämlig släkt" fördelade bland sina tjänare—enligt berättelsen i nittonde kapitlet av Lukas' evangelium—fingo endast de tjänare mottaga mera, vilka arbetat och väl förvaltat allt som blivit dem givet. Den tjänaren, som var rädd och som icke bemödade sig tillräckligt, förlorade till sist allt det som givits honom.

Det dödliga sinnet hoppas envist på att få något för intet—att kunna giva så litet som möjligt och i gengäld erhålla det mesta möjliga. Men när vi studera de människors liv, vilka blivit verkligt stora män och kvinnor, finna vi, att de blivit detta endast såsom resultat av träget arbete, av att de givit det bästa de kunnat till sina medmänniskor.

En stor mängd människor i världen i denna dag hopa pengar eller lägga ned dem i lotterier av olika slag i tro, att dessa pengar kanske skola växa och sålunda sätta dem i stånd att leva ett bekvämare och mera sorgfritt liv; att deras förmögenhet (substans) skall förökas utan att de blivit uppfordrade att göra någon verklig ansträngning för att nå detta mål. Sådana människor skola få stor hjälp av att stanna och begrunda vad som verkligen menas med substans. Bland definitionerna på ordet "substans" äro följande: "Det som ligger till grund för alla yttre manifestationer; . . . det verkligt väsentliga. Det viktigaste, elementet i all tillvaro". Äro pengar eller materiella ägodelar "det verkligt väsentliga" i varat? Äro de "det viktigaste elementet" i vår tillvaro? Till och med materialisten måste erkänna, att det gives något som är mera verkligt väsentligt och mera nödvändigt för hans liv än materiella ägodelar. Alla som äro verkligt ärliga och hava andlig urskillning skola medgiva, att gudomligt Liv och Kärlek är det väsentliga, det vill säga, substansen av sant vara.

På grund av den allmänna föreställningen, att substans är något materiellt, inbilla sig många människor, att materiella ägodelar och en myckenhet av denna världens goda skulle kunna skänka dem lycka och glädje. Förr eller senare skall hela människosläktet komma til förståelsen, att den enda verkliga substansen är Ande och dess oändliga manifestationer eller idéer, vilket den store Mästaren, Kristus Jesus, lärde och som ånyo blivit förkunnat för världen i Kristen Vetenskap.

I Bergspredikan—denna underbara vägledare till rätt verksamhet för alla människor och i alla tider—uppmanade Jesus sina efterföljare att icke samla skatter på jorden. Han sade: "Samlen eder skatter i himmelen, där mott och mal icke förstöra och där inga tjuvar bryta sig in och stjäla". Han förstod och bevisade genom hela sin jordiska levnad, att hans kärleksrike Fader ständigt tog vård om honom och fyllde varje hans behov. Jesus gav allt för att hjälpa människorna, och alltefter som han gav, fick han mottaga mer. Gud, allas Fader, giver ständigt åt alla. Låt oss giva åt andra det som Gud har givit åt oss och ej bekymra oss om jordiska skatter eller personlig vinning.

Såsom Guds barn—individuella uttryck för den ende Fadern, det gudomliga Sinnet—har var och en av oss någonting att giva till världen. Måhända är det icke tydligt, vari denna uppgift består, och hur den skall komma till uttryck. Då är här ett tillfälle för oss att börja. Må vi gripa oss an med att söka finna vägen i vetskap om att den store Herden vårdar sig om alla Sina får och att om någon ej kan finna vägen eller tror sig ha gått vilse, skall den kärleksfulle Herden söka rätt på honom och klart visa honom var vägen går.

Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, ägnade sitt liv åt att hjälpa mänskligheten. Hon skrev dessa vackra strofer, som nu äro älskade av så många utöver hela världen (*Poems*, sid. 14):

"Herde, över höjden brant
Led mig, när jag går!
Lär mig samla, säden så,
Föda Dina får!
Jag vill lyssna till Din röst
Och ej vilse gå.
Jublande på stenig led
Följer jag Dig då."

Vi borde var och en av oss söka att i allting bliva ledda av Gud och vägra att låta locka oss in på den personliga uppfattningens och den mänskliga viljans breda väg—som är önskan att få utan att behöva giva—en väg som blott kan leda till tillfällig vinning.

Låt oss följa det exempel, som gives oss av de tjänare i liknelsen, vilka väl förvaltade de penningar, som deras herre givit dem, och låt oss icke gräva ned pundet, som vi redan äga. "Var och en skall giva vad hans hand förmår, alltefter måttet av den välsignelse som Herren, din Gud, har givit dig". Detta är förvisso det enda sättet att förvärva verklig substans.

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Gaining Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE parable of the pounds that the nobleman distributed amongst his servants, related in the nineteenth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, only those servants who worked and made good use of all that had been given to them received more. The servant who was afraid and did not make the necessary effort ultimately lost all that had been given him.

Mortal mind persistently hopes to receive something for nothing—to give as little as possible and receive in return the greatest possible amount. But when we study the lives of those men and women who have become truly great we find that they have become so only as the result of steady work, of giving their best to their fellow men.

A great number of people in the world today who hoard money, or put it in lotteries of various kinds, imagine that perhaps this money will grow, and that they will thus be enabled to lead a more comfortable and care-free life; that their substance will be increased without their having been called on to make any real effort towards the attainment of this end. Such people will find it a great help to pause and ponder the true meaning of substance. Among the definitions of the word "substance" are these: "That which underlies all outward manifestations; . . . real essence. The most important element in any existence." Are money or material possessions the "real essence" of being? Are they "the most important element" in our existence? Even the materialist must acknowledge that there are things more truly essential and more vital to him than material possessions. All who are truly honest and have spiritual discernment will admit that divine Life and Love are the essence, that is, the substance, of true being.

Because of the general belief that substance is material, a great many men and women imagine that material possessions and much of this world's goods would bring them happiness and joy. Sooner or later all mankind will come to the understanding that, as taught by the great Master, Christ Jesus, and again proclaimed to the world in Christian Science, the only real substance is Spirit and its infinite manifestations or ideas.

In the Sermon on the Mount—that marvelous guide to right action for all men at all times—Jesus told his followers not to lay up earthly treasures, but said, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal." He understood and proved throughout his entire earthly experience that his loving Father cared for him unceasingly and would supply his every need. Jesus gave all to help mankind; and as he gave, he received more. God, the Father of all, is forever giving to all. Let us give to others that which God has given to us, taking no thought for earthly treasures or personal gain.

As God's children—individual expressions of the one Father, divine Mind—every one of us has something to give to the world. Perhaps it may not seem apparent what this message is, or how it is to be expressed. Here, then, is an opportunity for us to begin. Let us set to work to find out the way, knowing that the great Shepherd careth for all His sheep, and that if one cannot find his way and seems to himself to be lost, the loving Shepherd will seek him out and make the path clear before him.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, devoted her life to helping mankind. She wrote these beautiful lines, now loved by so many throughout the world (Poems, p. 14):

"Shepherd, show me how to go
O'er the hilliside steep.
How to gather, how to sow,—
How to feed Thy sheep;
I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

We should every one of us seek to be guided by God in all things, and refuse to be beguiled into the broad path of personal sense and human will—even the desire to get without having to give—a path which can lead only to temporary gain.

Let us follow the example of those servants in the parable who made good use of the money given them by their master, and not hide in a napkin the one pound which we already have. "Every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God which he hath given thee." This, indeed, is the only way to gain true substance.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

Dakota—Summer Evening

We are sitting on the screened porch after supper, with dishes done and the men in from the wheat fields. As visitors from the city, we enjoy particularly the slow prairie twilight. It is too dark to read or to play croquet, the usual after-supper pastimes, so we sit talking over the day's work and planning for tomorrow.

The superintendent joins us. "Think you'll be doing any straight-combining tomorrow, George?"

"Sure. It's getting ripe all at once. These three days of heat did it."

"Where'll you begin?"

"Well, come down to Number twenty-three about ten o'clock. Ought to be dry enough by then."

A pause, while the men's voices drift to us from the bunk house; a hearty laugh, applause, then the sound of an accordion.

"Guess the new man must 'a brought his accordeen," from George. Delightful discovery. "Thought it was funny we didn't have any musicians this summer."

The music maker settles himself on the lawn under the cotton woods. The other men gradually gather round, occasionally singing with him, usually just listening. George goes to find his wife and join the circle. The two "hired girls" move closer. Nels plays on as the spirit moves him. Presently the two girls start to dance; we hear their laughter, and the wind snapping their skirts. The circle widens out and surrounds them. The attraction is irresistible and presently we steal out, being careful not to let the door slam.

We drift in one by one from different directions. No one pays any attention to us. It's a polka now. The girls have taken off their shoes and stockings. Nels plays on, never looking at the keys. Nothing could induce the boys to dance, but they nod their heads, clap their hands, or sing a bar or two as the rhythm becomes insistent. My feet begin to itch to join the dance.

One of the girls has had enough and flings herself full length on the grass. Katje looks about disconsolately. "May I try?" She looks doubtful; but, after a few bars, accepts me. My shoes are heavy, so I fling them aside, stockings, too. The grass feels soft and springy. How restricted ballroom dancing is compared with this! Another polka. The rush of wind adds to the sense of motion. The stars whirl around through the boughs above us. I throw back my head to see them better. Hairpins are lost and my hair tumbles down. Katje has been dancing so long.

"Shall we stop now?" I whisper. My suggestion is an insult.

"Do *I* want to stop?"

"Oh my, no!"

Never before have I been able to dance as long and as gayly as I wished. "A schottische, Nels," and we are off again. The men beat time, the stars beat time, the wind holds us up, all sense of self-consciousness has gone down the darkness. Eventually I, too, have had enough and stretch out on the ground, but the exhilaration remains.

Viewpoint

Your windows give a lovely view—
Clear glass windows, lashed by slanting April rain—
Beyond, a crimson polyanthus bending
Beneath the weight of gathered wealth
Of silver raindrops—
Pink, slender tulips, outlined against the tender green
Of a syringa bush.
A wallflower bed, brown-golden,
And forget-me-nots clustering
A dancing band of blue,
Brave blue, along the border.

Young silver birches swayed
(Of all sheer gracefulness
I think the loveliest is silver birch trees
In wind and rain)
And, above all, an April sky.

Did you say you were sorry
The curtains were down because of spring cleaning?
Surely there is no room for regret
When the clear glass of your windows
Shows such a picture!

MABEL A. BEEKEN.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Trend Downward In Stock Market On Profit-Taking

Realizing in Metals and Other Issues—U. S. Smelting Weak

By **Forrest Price**

Stocks fumbled around today, not knowing where to go.

After yesterday's smart upturn just before the close it was expected the advance would be continued.

And it was—for a time.

Then the market became groggy. When it was seen that the general advance would not be continued there was some selling of the leaders which had enjoyed good recoveries yesterday. Most of the selling was supposed to be on profit-taking. Some of it was probably due to the old conservative trader who preferred the sidelines for the present.

The smelting issues were under particular pressure. United Smelting had lost four points of Tuesday's rise before midday.

Trading on the decline became very dull.

Total sales aggregated about 1,000,000 shares.

Further improvement was shown by an assortment of corporate bonds, notably those of Alleghany Corp., Union Pacific, Erie, Great Northern, Nickel Plate, Southern Railway, Milwaukee, International Telephone, Armour & Co., Santa Fe and Duquesne Light. There was an easier tone in U. S. Governments.

A lower price tendency was shown among the commodities. Wheat prices continued early their advance, rising about nine cents above last week's low, and then heavy sales sent them down sharply, showing net losses at the close. Cotton was lower. Rubber sagged. Spot silver advanced 1⅜ cents to 45⅛ cents an ounce.

With steel making operations hovering around 60 per cent of capacity, the highest rate since September, 1930, and with an increase last week of 13.7 per cent over last year in electric power production announced today by the Edison Electric Institute, the country's business seems to be doing fairly well, no matter what the pessimists say about it. However, the gain in electric power output was not so great as for the previous week.

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The stock market's silver lining was not so bright today, and trading turned dull and indecisive following the failure of most shares to follow through on the brisk rally of the previous session.

Speculative circles, while conceding that "permissive" legislation for the nationalization of silver and the incorporation in the money reserves of 25 per cent of the metal was entirely possible, apparently were not clear as to just how much or how little of the "permission" might be used by the Administration.

Shares of U. S. Smelting yielded more than 3 points of their Tuesday's advance, and American Smelting was down about a point. Chrysler was firm, and Consolidated Gas and Montgomery Ward were steady.

Declines of fractions to a point or more were registered by Allied Chemical, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Goodyear, Case, du Pont, Johns-Manville, U. S. Rubber, Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

Neither the sugar stocks nor futures were particularly stirred when the President signed the Jones-Costigan sugar bill adding sugar beets and cane to the list of basic commodities. Most of the sugar category was believed to have already discounted the signing. The President, at the same time, announced he had signed the proclamation under the flexible tariff provisions reducing the rate of duty on sugar.

In addition to the silver problem, Wall Street continued to debate the stock exchange control bill and speculate upon the form in which it may finally be passed by Congress. It was considered probable that the Senate would make several changes in the measure which, consequently, would have to go back to conference. Another week, or possibly a fortnight, therefore, is expected to elapse before the bill becomes a law.

Bond Prices Firm

The bond market rested upon fairly firm ground today without benefit of an active trading interest.

A few semi-speculative issues showed a semblance of life on a moderately rising price trend. High grade loans had a good tone, although U. S. Governments slipped back a little after their consistent rise during the last week or more.

Some of the oil company bonds were quoted a shade lower, but the general run of industrials showed underlying firmness under small sales. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were transferred at slightly higher levels.

Some of the Treasury loans slipped back from 7-32s to 9-32s of a point, but the majority confined their reactionary swing within smaller fractions. Treasury 3s and 3¼s were traded in fair volume.

German and Japanese issues tilted lower, but otherwise the foreign list showed steadiness. In the Reich 5½s and 7s the losses ran from 1 to 2 points. French 7½s sold in small volume at a major fractional gain.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	11.48	11.49	11.32	11.36	—.13
October	11.63	11.64	11.49	11.53	—.13
December	11.74	11.75	11.60	11.64	—.12
January	11.79	11.79	11.68	11.71	—.09
March	11.90	11.90	11.76	11.76	—.18

Spots 11.35, off 10 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	5.92	5.92	5.85	5.85	-.07
July	5.94	5.94	5.86	5.86	+.02
October	5.88	5.79	5.79	5.79	+.02
December	5.83	5.83	5.77	5.77	+.02
January	5.85	5.85	5.77	5.77	+.02

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 9	Last May 8
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	3000	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8¾
34⅞	16	1¼	Adams Millis	2100	26¼	25	25½	26½
11⅝	7¾	..	Addressograph	400	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
7⅜	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	2000	99½	98½	99	99½
30⅜	17⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
23⅞	17½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	16700	18⅝	17⅞	18	18½
5¼	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp	3000	3	2⅞	3	2⅝
16¼	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	14	13¾	13¾	14
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	13	12⅜	13	10⅞
14⅜	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	13⅝	13⅛	13½	12⅜
160¾	138⅜	6	Allied Chem	1400	141	137⅜	137⅝	140
23⅜	15	..	Allis Chalmers	2000	16½	15½	15⅝	16½
7¾	4	..	Amal Leather	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
45	25	.50g	Amal Leather pf	100	32½	32½	32½	..
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	1900	51¼	50½	50½	50
36	25¼	..	Am Agri-Chem	300	32½	31½	31½	32¼
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1700	21⅛	19½	19½	21
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	30	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
71	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	100	61	60	60	61
38	25	.80	Am Brake S&F	800	28⅝	27⅛	27½	26⅞
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	7100	97½	96	96½	98½
33⅞	21½	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	22	21⅜	21⅜	23
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	200	41	41	41	40½
12¼	6½	..	Am Chain	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
60	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	57	57	57	58
62½	37¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	2300	41	39	39	41
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	700	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
13¾	7⅛	..	Am & For Pow	5100	8⅞	8	8	8¼
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	17	17	17	17
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	300	11⅝	11	11	11½
22⅜	15½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	18¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10½	6⅜	..	Am Hide & L	300	7½	6¾	6¾	7⅜
42¾	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	700	8	7¼	7⅜	7½
11	6½	..	Am International	1000	7½	7	7¼	7½
38¾	25½	..	Am Locomotive	400	27⅛	27¼	27¼	27⅛
74⅜	50	..	Am Loco pf	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	61
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	2100	8½	8	8¼	8
8½	4⅜	..	Am Mach & M ct	1700	8½	7⅝	8¼	..
27⅞	18	..	Am Metal	1900	23⅜	20½	21⅝	23
34⅞	21	1½	Am News	20	28	27	28	27
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	4000	7½	7	7¼	6¾
26¼	12¾	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	20⅜	20⅜	20	20½
29⅞	13⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
17⅜	13½	..	Am Radiator	11000	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	14⅛
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	8000	20½	19⅜	19½	20⅜
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	24½	24½	24½	22½
51¼	37½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12000	41¼	38¾	38¾	41⅛
26½	15⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	1000	17¼	17¼	17½	17½
61	48	2	Am Steel F pf	20	73	73	73	71
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	2000	53¾	52¾	52¾	52½
125¼	107¾	8	Am Tel & Tel	11000	111⅞	109¼	110⅝	111¾
13	4⅞	h	Am Type Founds	100	7¼	6½	6⅝	..
30	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	30	19	18	18	18½
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2000	18⅜	17¾	17¾	18½
17⅛	11¼	..	Am Woolen	1000	12	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
83¾	61⅝	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	700	65¼	65	65	65
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	2000	3⅛	2½	2½	2⅝
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
9	5¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	6⅞	6¼	6¾	7
17¾	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	19700	15¼	14¼	14⅜	15
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅜
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	70	100	99⅞	99⅞	99¼
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	900	31⅞	30⅜	30⅜	31
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	4700	6¼	5⅜	5⅜	6⅛
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	3400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	3700	66	63⅜	64	65¾
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	410	7⅞	7⅜	7½	7⅜
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
2½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	600	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	13¾	13	13	13½
40⅛	29½	.50	Asso Oil	20	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	9700	60¼	57⅝	58⅝	59½
54⅛	39	..	Atl Coast Line	400	42	39½	39½	41½
35¼	25⅛	1	Atl Refining	1000	26¼	25⅞	26	25⅝
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	900	9½	9½	9½	..
101½	83	.6	Atlas Powder pf	40	100	100	100	100
55½	35¼	.1b	Atlas Powder	400	45	44⅜	44⅞	45¾
57⅜	36⅛	2	Auburn Auto	2700	38⅛	36¼	36½	37⅜
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	13	12¼	12¼	13½
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	7100	7	6¼	6⅜	6⅜

—B—

16	10⅜	..	Baldwin Loco	7100	11⅜	10¾	11	11⅜
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	700	50	46	46	50
34½	21¾	..	Balt & Ohio	6700	24¾	23⅜	23¼	24¼
27⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	28⅜	28	28½	28½
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	42	41	41	40½
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	20	31	30	30	30
10	7⅝	..	Barnsdall A	7000	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	8
18⅜	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	400	14¾	14½	14⅜	14⅝
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	64¼	63½	63½	..
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	2000	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12¼
23⅞	14¾	..	Bendix Aviation	4700	15⅞	15	15⅜	15¾
19⅛	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind In	400	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	400	32	31⅜	31⅜	31½
49½	34½	..	Bethlehem Steel	9700	37	35½	36¼	36¾
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	900	68½	67¾	67¾	67¼
16¼	10⅛	..	Blaw Knox	400	12	11	11¼	11¼
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	57	56½	57	58
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	9700	23½	22⅞	23	23
28⅜	20¾	1	Borg Warner	3000	23¾	23	23	23¾
18⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	700	17	16½	16¾	16¾
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	23	23	23	..
39⅝	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	700	37⅜	36¼	36¼	37⅛
94¾	82⅞	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	91⅜	91½	91½	91¾
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	61½	61½	61½	60⅞
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	54	54	54	..
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
14⅞	9⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie cv pw	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	2100	6⅜	6¼	6	6¼
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	500	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	700	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	6	6	6	5¾
19⅜	13⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	1300	14¼	13¾	13⅞	14
4⅞	2⅛	..	Butterick	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	2⅝
32¾	20½	..	Byers	900	22⅞	22	22	23½

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	2300	32¾	31¼	31½	31⅞
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	800	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	1100	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2800	16½	15⅞	16	16⅜
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	30	34¾	32¾	32¾	..
86¾	52⅜	..	Case Thresh	2100	58	55	55	57½
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1000	29	28⅝	28⅝	29½
44⅞	27	..	Celanese Corp	3400	30½	28¼	28⅞	29
4⅝	2¼	.h	Celotex Co	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
22⅜	6½	.h	Celotex Co pf	50	14	12½	12½	14½
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	500	28½	27¾	28	26½
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	300	10⅞	10	10⅛	9⅞
40¼	30⅝	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	4500	34½	31⅞	32¾	33¾
7¾	3½	..	Certain-Teed	600	5½	5	5	5¼
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	27	27	27	..
16½	10	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	10	10	10	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	700	44	42¼	42¼	43½
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2200	45⅛	44½	44½	44¾
8	1⅞	.. h	Chi & E Ill pf	200	4	4	4	4
6½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	9	9	9	9
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	5½	5¼	5⅜	5
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3100	8½	7⅞	8	8⅝
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	3200	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	19¼	18	18	18¾
10⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	9⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	22½	22¼	22¼	23⅜
6¼	2¾	.. h	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	4	3¾	4	3¾
8	3⅞	.. h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	5	5	5	4¾
9⅜	4⅜	.. h	Chi RI&P 7%	200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞
14¼	11¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	700	13¼	13	13	13
11⅞	6	..	Childs Company	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅞
17⅜	13	..	Chile Copper	30	15½	15½	15½	..
60⅜	42¼	1	Chrysler	23500	44⅝	42¾	43	43⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	21	21	21	20½
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	700	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
1¼	½	..	City Stores vtc	500	¾	½	½	⅝
5¼	3	..	City Stores A vtc	100	3½	3½	3½	..
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	400	37½	37	37	36
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	15⅞	14⅜	14⅜	15½
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	20	18⅝	19	20¼
8⅜	3⅝	.. h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	20	33	33	33	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	23	23	23	..
19¼	11½	.50	Columbia Gas	5800	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	74	71	71	72
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	20	66	66	66	..
31	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	28	27½	27½	28
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	1500	69	67¾	67¾	70
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	2100	29½	28½	28½	29
106	91½	6⅛	Comm Cred 1pf	50	104⅜	104	104	104
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr7% pf	30	28½	28½	28½	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	29	29	29	29¼
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	54¼	54¼	54¼	55
36¾	23½	.60	Comm Solvents	9300	23½	22½	22¾	23
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	7800	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S26pf	700	45	44	44½	44½
13⅜	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	10	10	10	9⅝
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1000	27	25¾	26	26½
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¼
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	400	16	16	16	16
47⅜	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	4800	33⅞	33½	33½	33¼
12¼	8	5	Consol Gas pf	300	10⅝	89¾	90⅛	90½
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	2¾	2	¾ 2¾	2¾
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	6900	11¾	10½	10½	11⅛
111½	108	8	Consol Oil pf	100	111	111	111	..
83¾	61⅝	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	700	65¼	65	65	65
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	2000	3⅛	2½	2½	2⅝
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
9	5¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	6⅞	6¼	6¾	7
17¾	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	19700	15¼	14¼	14⅜	15
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅜
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	70	100	99⅞	99⅞	99¼
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	900	31⅞	30⅜	30⅜	31
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	4700	6¼	5⅜	5⅜	6⅛
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	3400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	3700	66	63⅜	64	65¾
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	410	7⅞	7⅜	7½	7⅜
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
2½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	600	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	13¾	13	13	13½
40⅛	29½	.50	Asso Oil	20	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	9700	60¼	57⅝	58⅝	59½
54⅛	39	..	Atl Coast Line	400	42	39½	39½	41½
35¼	25⅛	1	Atl Refining	1000	26¼	25⅞	26	25⅝
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	900	9½	9½	9½	..
101½	83	.6	Atlas Powder pf	40	100	100	100	100
55½	35¼	.1b	Atlas Powder	400	45	44⅜	44⅞	45¾
57⅜	36⅛	2	Auburn Auto	2700	38⅛	36¼	36½	37⅜
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	13	12¼	12¼	13½
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	7100	7	6¼	6⅜	6⅜

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16	10⅜	..	Baldwin Loco	7100	11⅜	10¾	11	11⅜
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	700	50	46	46	50
34½	21¾	..	Balt & Ohio	6700	24¾	23⅜	23¼	24¼
27⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	28⅜	28	28½	28½
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	42	41	41	40½
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	20	31	30	30	30
10	7⅝	..	Barnsdall A	7000	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	8
18⅜	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	400	14¾	14½	14⅜	14⅝
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	64¼	63½	63½	..
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	2000	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12¼
23⅞	14¾	..	Bendix Aviation	4700	15⅞	15	15⅜	15¾
19⅛	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind In	400	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	400	32	31⅜	31⅜	31½
49½	34½	..	Bethlehem Steel	9700	37	35½	36¼	36¾
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	900	68½	67¾	67¾	67¼
16¼	10⅛	..	Blaw Knox	400	12	11	11¼	11¼
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	57	56½	57	58
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	9700	23½	22⅞	23	23
28⅜	20¾	1	Borg Warner	3000	23¾	23	23	23¾
18⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	700	17	16½	16¾	16¾
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	23	23	23	..
39⅝	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	700	37⅜	36¼	36¼	37⅛
94¾	82⅞	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	91⅜	91½	91½	91¾
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	61½	61½	61½	60⅞
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	54	54	54	..
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
14⅞	9⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie cv pw	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	2100	6⅜	6¼	6	6¼
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	500	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	700	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	6	6	6	5¾
19⅜	13⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	1300	14¼	13¾	13⅞	14
4⅞	2⅛	..	Butterick	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	2⅝
32¾	20½	..	Byers	900	22⅞	22	22	23½

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	2300	32¾	31¼	31½	31⅞
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	800	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	1100	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2800	16½	15⅞	16	16⅜
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	30	34¾	32¾	32¾	..
86¾	52⅜	..	Case Thresh	2100	58	55	55	57½
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1000	29	28⅝	28⅝	29½
44⅞	27	..	Celanese Corp	3400	30½	28¼	28⅞	29
4⅝	2¼	.h	Celotex Co	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
22⅜	6½	.h	Celotex Co pf	50	14	12½	12½	14½
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	500	28½	27¾	28	26½
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	300	10⅞	10	10⅛	9⅞
40¼	30⅝	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	4500	34½	31⅞	32¾	33¾
7¾	3½	..	Certain-Teed	600	5½	5	5

Financial: News and Comment

Southern Leaders Evaluate Policies Of United States

Monetary Moves Praised and Criticized—Tariff Moot Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 9—The monetary policy of the Federal Government inclusive of the temporary abandonment of the gold standard has been one thoroughly in keeping with the course of events and one well worth commendations, Rudolf S. Hecht, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hibernia National Bank (New Orleans) declared yesterday before the Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Relations, presided over by Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the graduate school of the University of Minnesota.

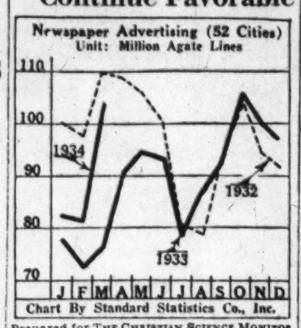
"I believe," Mr. Hecht said, "that considering the unprecedented conditions with which we had to deal our American monetary policy has been wise and productive of genuine good. The traditional gold standard has during the recent emergency developed serious defects which justify a departure from or at least a modification of old methods of controlling our monetary problems."

Cawford Ellis, vice-president of the United Fruit Company, declared that centuries of experimentation have proved conclusively that the single gold standard is the only workable standard. Pointing out that fear is at the bottom of the desire for economic isolation and national self-sufficiency, N. O. Pedrick, general manager of the Mississippi Shipping Company, urged that Congress bestow upon President Roosevelt within certain limits the right to enter into reciprocal tariff agreements with foreign nations. For Congress to grant such authority to the Chief Executive is unprecedented, he admitted, adding that the problems the country is facing are also unprecedented.

C. O. Moser, vice-president of the American Cotton Coöperative Association, blamed existing economic distress chiefly to our international financial and commercial relations and to some mistaken domestic economic policies. It is in these fields that the remedy must be sought. The hope of maintaining the pre-depression buying and debt liquidating power lies in the reëstablishment of the level of commodity prices and other values prevailing during that period. Mr. Moser further pointed out that too much difference exists in the tariff protection accorded industry and that given to agriculture.

Other sessions of the commission have been held at New York, Chicago, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco and Houston. From opinions given to the committee at these various sessions, a report presenting a definite policy for the United States to pursue in its economic relations with other countries will be formulated this October.

Advertising Figures Continue Favorable



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEWSPAPER advertising figures are continuing their favorable comparison with totals of a year ago, although they are still trailing the 1932 record.

Wool Growers Are Inclined to Hold For Consignment

The wool market continues to drift along with comparatively little interest displayed on the part of the mills for wools available in the eastern seaboard markets and, likewise, little interest shown by the dealers in the wools available in the West from the new clip. For all current requirements, the manufacturers evidently have ample supplies; in fact, stocks of goods and partly manufactured wool in process are still considerable and shipping instructions against these old contracts develop very slowly.

Shearing is progressing more or less steadily northward and there is semi-occasional buying in the far West, but usually the limits given buyers by eastern principals are too low to be attractive to the growers, who have shown more inclination to consign their wool this year for that reason. It is estimated that some 60,000,000 pounds of the new domestic clip have been either sold outright or consigned against cash advances up to the present time.

Mostly, the wools which are being purchased in the territory sections (west of the Mississippi) are being taken on clean landed bases of 70@75 cents for fine and half-blood clips, in Boston, depending upon the staple and character of the wool.

In the bright wool sections, buyers are taking very little wool at the moment. Bids are usually made on the basis of about 25 cents for the best Ohio and Michigan medium clips and at 20@22 cents for the fair to choice fine clips.

Foreign wool markets have been showing some inclination to decline this last week. Following a somewhat better opening at the London Colonial wool auctions than had been expected, prices in the last few days have been showing an easier tendency.

In Brisbane, Australia, yesterday, in spite of a good selection, prices were down 5 per cent. Germany was reported to be operating with some freedom, from which it would seem that these buyers expect the embargo to be lifted by the time their purchases reach Hamburg a month to six weeks hence. France and England were buying to some extent.

Budd Wheel Sales Gain 312 P. C. in Four Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 9—An increase of 312 per cent in sales in the first four months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, was announced by the Budd Wheel Company.

April sales alone were 34 per cent greater than the total sales in the first four months of last year.

Atlas Corporation
Dividend No. 19 on Preference Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75¢ per share for the quarter ending June 1, 1934, has been declared on the $3 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable June 1, 1934, to holders of such stock of record at the close of business on May 19, 1934.

WALTER A. PETERSON, *Treasurer.*
May 9, 1934.

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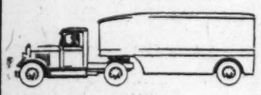

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AND this Tractor-Trailer unit does the work of a 3-ton motor truck—with half the investment and 30% lower operating costs. Still further savings are often possible with one tractor handling three Trailers, one loading, one enroute, and one unloading. The same economies are realized, too, with larger tractors and Trailers. Trained men are ready to give you "Engineered Transportation" counsel—without obligation. Write or wire us for prompt action.
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Japan Increases Big Lead In Trade With Manchoukuo

Pushes Its Volume of Commerce With That Country to Over Half of Grand Total—United States Gains as Britain, China, Germany, Russia Lose

NEW YORK, May 9—American exports to Manchoukuo during 1933 increased from 17,747,000 Manchoukuo yuans in 1932 to 28,996,000 Manchoukuo yuans for the past year, showing a rise of over 63 per cent, according to the figures received by the New York office of the South Manchuria Railway Company. American imports from Manchoukuo also rose from 5,009,000 yuans in 1932 to 7,414,000 yuans in 1933. This left a balance of 21,582,000 yuans in favor of the United States. Of particular interest is the fact that the value of American exports to the new state was almost four times the value of American imports from that country. At the present rate of exchange, the Manchoukuo yuan is worth slightly more than 30 cents.

Taken as a whole, Manchoukuo exports totaled 423,327,000 yuans and the imports 514,540,000 yuans, the entire foreign trade amounting to 937,867,000 yuans. This left an adverse balance of 91,213,000 yuans. In spite of the 31 per cent decrease in exports, due to the 70 per cent increase in imports, the foreign trade as a whole showed a slight increase of about 2 per cent over the previous year.

This is the first time in 14 years that Manchuria has had an adverse balance in its foreign trade. This situation is attributed to two factors. On one hand, exports of soya beans, the chief Manchurian staple, and other commodities decreased because of higher tariff barriers; while, on the other hand imports of foreign goods in general and Japanese materials, in particular, greatly increased in order to supply the needs created by the extensive building program going on now in Manchoukuo.

The figures for the indirect American trade were not available at the present, although a growing export trade is being conducted from the United States to Manchoukuo through Japan which appear on paper, as imports from Japan.

Analyzed by countries, the figures reveal that Japan with its overseas possessions, as usual in the past, was first in the value of foreign trade with a total of 541,034,000 yuans; second was China with 135,022,000 yuans; followed by Germany, Great Britain, and the United States and Asiatic Soviet Russia. The following table shows the relative values of the trade with the various countries by Manchoukuo. (Unit M- 1,000)

Countries	1933 Exports	1933 Imports	1933 Total	1932 Exports	1932 Imports	1932 Total
Japan	232,055	175,333	407,388	303,022	238,012	541,034
China	169,967	54,988	224,935	55,210	79,812	135,022
Germany	73,946	5,769	79,715	60,356	16,455	76,811
Great Britain	18,512	33,596	52,108	16,097	29,849	45,936
U. S. A.	8,009	17,167	25,176	7,414	26,996	34,410
U. S. S. R.	33,785	6,995	40,870	12,918	7,569	20,487
Netherlands	11,717	535	12,252	9,954	2,749	12,703
France	3,026	890	4,016	2,545	779	3,324
Italy	2,167	133	2,300	1,947	1,737	3,684
Belgium	1,507	800	2,307	281	1,294	1,575
Others	64,461	4,375	68,836	47,093	12,288	59,891
Total	616,152	301,068	917,220	423,327	514,540	937,867

The World's Business

Common Sense About the War Debts—I

ECONOMISTS are agreed that war debts played a leading part in reducing international economic relations to chaos. The last witness is the commission of experts appointed under the auspices of Columbia University to study economic reconstruction. In two separate places they say that "the first and most obvious condition" of the restoration of an international monetary standard is the "satisfactory settlement of the war debts question, preferably by virtual cancellation." They call these international obligations a "mischievous factor" of interference with the normal current of international trade. Now, on top of this economic result, there is the related political result, which is that the war debts are rapidly reducing international political relations into the same chaotic condition.

* * *

The entire problem has never been properly faced. In 1922 Britain, the chief debtor, promised to pay the huge war loans with several mental reservations. One was that time would show that they were economically non-collectible. Another was that payment would be made only so long as receipts were coming in from Germany and Britain's debtors. The other debtors, anxious to restore their war-shattered credit position, could not help but follow the trail of the chief debtor to Washington. They, too, entered the mental reservation that in the last analysis the huge sums would have to be paid by Germany. Indeed, the more formal French, at Caillaux's instigation, tried to put the reservation on paper, but without success.

* * *

On their part Americans have never acknowledged that the settlements were "forced." Covert pressure lay in the fact that no restoration of the debtors' confused finances was possible without a preliminary war debt settlement. But there was also plenty of overt pressure. One of the tactics chosen was the precedent for the Johnson Act which has created such a furore. Any illusion about the "freedom" of the refunding contracts should have been shattered by the behavior of the chief British negotiator, Mr. Stanley Baldwin. I was writing editorials in New York at the time. And I had occasion to see the British plenipotentiaries on their return from Washington. They were a glum-looking group. On the high seas they had time to ponder on the implications of what we editorial writers in New York were describing—a trifle too ecstatically, perhaps — as the "greatest financial transaction in history." For at Southampton Mr. Baldwin unburdened himself to the reporters about the "bucolic" Senators who didn't know the meaning of an international debt. And it is an open secret that the settlement he took to London nearly disrupted the Cabinet.

* * *

This background is essential to the appreciation of the present war debt pass. The time has gone for weighing the theoretical pros and cons of war debt payments. Add up both columns and you are left with the feeling that equity has been left out of the creditor's case and good sense (beginning with the Allies' treatment of Germany and including the various stages of war debt diplomacy) out of the debtors'. The situation has dropped out of reach of theory because of the above mentioned background. Both sides are "stuck." Last year, when Sir Frederick Leith-Ross headed the British war debt mission to Washington, one of the American officials, a true friend of Britain's, remarked to me very sadly that he was thinking of donning boxing gloves for the next session!

* * *

Thus, if Cleveland's mot that we are faced with a condition and not a theory were ever applicable, it is applicable to this war debt dispute. The debtors will not pay the amounts which they promised to pay in their funding agreements. No amount of browbeating will persuade them of their offense. They simply do not share the Washington concept. To them the war debts are in a class apart from other debts, not simply because they require payment for a dead horse, but also because of all the circumstances of war-time financing and the war-time association. That the obligations really are in a class apart seems also to be the opinion of the American investor. When default and token payments took the place of full payments, not a tremor was felt in the quotations of the dolar bonds of the "reneging" countries. The "renegers'" credit in the eyes of the world, in other words, was not affected in the slightest.

* * *

A creditor faced with such an obstinate debtor has the alternative either of foreclosing or of taking what he can get. Foreclosing over a debt between governments means war. That can be ruled out. But even in private life the wise creditor does not foreclose. He tries to come to some agreement, and it is "wise creditorship" that President Roosevelt has invoked in connection with the war debts. Britain, so experienced in the creditor rôle, has exercised this kind of wisdom for a hundred years, and in connection, it should not be forgotten, with the millions of pounds that British investors have poured into the upbuilding of the United States from a pioneer community to a leading world power.

* * *

Who should make the first move to compose an unpayable debt? In private life, the debtor. This is what seems to have happened in the case of the war debts. Nobody except officials know exactly what Sir Frederick Leith-Ross offered when he headed the British war debt mission to Washington last year. But the current feeling is that he wanted to settle at the rate which had been offered to Germany, namely, 10 cents on the dollar. That is one extreme position. The creditor should now outline his position, instead of indulging in Johnson Act dialectics, which, though useful in forcing a settlement in the immediate post-war years, will not produce another one. The President, if Congress will let him, is trying to make such an offer.

H. B. E.

Leviathan to Sail Again In Transatlantic Service

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of the board of the United States Lines, has announced the liner Leviathan will be put back into service next month. Her first trip will be from New York on June 9 with European ports of call yet undecided.

The return of the former German liner to service follows a recent ruling of the Shipping Board that under terms of the sale of the ship it must make seven round trips this year. She will not call at any German port, Mr. Franklin said. The ship will be taken at once to Boston for reconditioning and overhauling at an approximate cost of $100,000.

Australia Sends Emissary to U. S. To Discuss Trade

Former Prime Minister Bruce Said to Seek Expanding Market

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—An emissary high in the councils of the Australian Government is en route to the United States and Canada to confer with officials of those two countries on international trade problems, D. M. Dow, official secretary for Australia in the United States, announces.

Mr. Dow's statement followed closely advices from Sydney, Australia, that the Commonwealth had drawn up trade agreements with France, Italy and Belgium, and has them ready for parliamentary action in June. This was Australia's answer to England's threats to impose import quotas on her products.

The emissary is Stanley M. Bruce, former Prime Minister of Australia and now High Commissioner of the Commonwealth in Great Britain. He will arrive in Los Angeles on May 19, and go immediately to Ottawa, Canada, after which he will have discussions with officials in Washington.

Mr. Bruce played an important part in the drawing up of the agreement with Belgium, Mr. Dow said, and only recently returned to Australia from that country. He said it was probable he also had a part in the negotiations with the other two nations.

"Belgium," he said, "has been seeking a market for her glass products. Lack of a sufficient market for wheat is a vital problem in Australia. It is logical to believe some sort of reciprocal exchange of those products is included in the agreement."

The Sydney dispatches said pacts are being negotiated with other nations, but no details were made public, nor were the names of the nations. It is possible that a "goodwill" tour now being made through China and Japan by a group of Australian officials has some bearing on the situation.

Mr. Dow declined to comment, other than to say that a party led by J. G. Latham, the federal Attorney General, and including members of the Department of Commerce, was now visiting the cities of Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tokyo and Manila.

"From 1921 until 12 months ago," he said, "there was a constant decline in imports of wool to the United States from Australia. The high duty levied by the United States was a factor, but also to be considered were changing fashions in clothing and the price for which wool was sold in the world markets. That price was under the cost of production in Australia.

"Much of the wool the United States now uses in clothing is imported from England as cloth. But it came originally from Australia."

Whether Mr. Bruce will seek to secure direct importation with manufacture in this country is not known.

Australia's export products in the rank of their importance, Mr. Dow said, are wool, wheat, meat, butter, dried fruits and fresh fruits.

"We are looking at the problem sensibly," he said. "We do not expect a market here for Australian wheat, knowing that domestic overproduction makes that impossible."

Mr. Bruce, he said, made a thorough survey of the wheat situation in Europe and reported on it to members of the Government in Australia.

Condemns Stock Exchange Bill

Commenting upon the possibility of the stock exchange control bill becoming a law Bright, Sears & Co., Boston, says:

"The agitation of the stock exchange bill is shaking the foundations of business at its most critical period—just when it was under way to relieve the Government of the load it has been carrying.

"Shooting at Wall Street is shooting at the heart of the capital of the country, and it is capital and free markets that must be given encouragement if expansion is to go on."

Margin Narrow in City Of Boston Bond Award

Following the award of $945,000 City of Boston bonds to a syndicate composed of Phelps, Fenn & Co., Bacon, Stevenson & Co. and Tyler, Buttrick & Co., Inc., by one of the narrowest margins yet recorded in a municipal bond sale, public offering is being made today at prices to yield from 1.25 to 3.50 per cent. The issues consist of 4 and 3¼ per cent bonds and are legal for savings banks and trust funds.

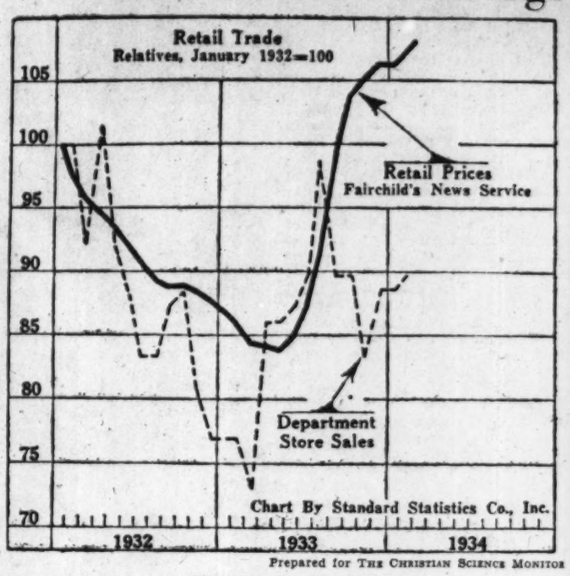
The award is believed to be unique in that a figure computed on the basis of interest accrual decided the winner. A group headed by Kidder, Peabody & Co., who split their bid on the basis of 3⅛s and 3¼s, was the apparent winner by a difference of $4.95 in interest cost. However, the City of Boston in calculating the net cost on the basis of interest accruals for delivery in about two weeks figured that the bid by the Phelps, Fenn & Co. group returned $45.88 more to the city.

Former Hawaii Governor Joins Philadelphia Firm

PHILADELPHIA, May 9—Election of Lawrence M. Judd, former Governor of Hawaii, as first vice-president, treasurer and manager of the Whiting-Patterson Company, Philadelphia paper firm, was announced officially by Allen E. Whiting, company president.

"It had come to the point where we needed more officials to handle expanding business," the president asserted. "In the last four months we have been 30 to 40 per cent ahead of last year."

Raw Material Prices Are 25 P. C. Above Year Ago



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Country's Buying Power Short of Advances in Retail Lines—Disappointing Trend in Unit Sales Results

From the spring lows of a year ago raw material prices have advanced about 25 per cent. In the same interval retail selling levels have risen by about 30 per cent.

Buying power has increased, but the lion's share of the gain has gone to the agricultural and industrial Midwest and South. For the country as a whole it has fallen considerably short of keeping pace with the cost and price advances in retail lines.

The net result has been a disappointing trend in unit sales, despite the fact that until recently dollar volumes have made favorable showings.

The major questions now before retail trade, particularly city department stores, is what part the failure of purchasing power to parallel the rise in prices has played in their sales showings, and how much of the apparent consumer resistance to buying is the result of their belief that they can hold off with a good chance of filling their needs later on with a lesser outlay.

Depositors Are Asked to Come And Get Their Money

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP)—Small savings depositors of the First National Bank of Englewood, known as the 100 per cent liquid bank are asked to withdraw their money.

"The small account must go," said a letter sent by J. M. Nichols, president of the bank, to 3000 depositors whose deposits are only $50 or less.

Servicing of small accounts costs too much in the face of mounting operating expenses, Mr. Nichols said.

"In order to maintain our institution on a sound and profitable basis we are obliged to ask those carrying small accounts to come in at once and get their money," the letter said.

"It is a nice state of affairs, isn't it, when a small depositor is asked to leave? No one realizes this any more than we. It is just another example of what the 'little fellow' may expect when a government goes into business."

American Telephone Earnings Improve

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company's gross operating income in March amounted to $8,147,093 compared with $7,173,064 in the like month last year.

For the quarter ended March 30 the company's gross income, covering operating activities only, was $23,453,467 compared with $20,232,494 in the 1933 period.

More on Relief Rolls Than Like Time Last Year

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Department of Commerce reported today that the number of families on relief as of April 1 was larger this year than at the like time last year.

In its monthly survey of current business, reporting generally improved conditions in most sections of American business and industry, the Department noted:

"Notwithstanding the progress made in recent months in absorbing into industry a portion of the unemployed, the number without work remains large.

"The exhaustion of individual resources, together with the demobilization of the CWA workers, has resulted in a substantial increase in the number of families on relief as of April 1 which is estimated to be larger than a year ago."

The survey reported substantial gains in employment and pay rolls between the middle of February and the middle of March, with 79 out of 90 industries studied showing improvement in this line.

Statistical information on other aspects of the business scene for March and early weeks of April showed expanding productive activity, a gain in retail sales, higher foreign trade, and an advance in distribution.

Only the construction industry, characterized as the "outstanding exception to the general trend," failed to go along with other industry and trade, its index falling 23 points below December.

Cotton Cloth Men Talk 25 P. C. Cut In Working Hours

Code Authority Canvassing Manufacturers—Buying Less Than Seasonal

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The cotton textile code authority is canvassing all manufacturers working under the code for their opinions on a 25 per cent cut in operations throughout the industry for 60 to 90 days.

The authority said it was taking this step because of many requests for a temporary cut in machine hours. More than a seasonal decline in demand for cotton textiles has occurred during the last few weeks, it was explained.

This decrease, the authority pointed out, was due to several factors, including lack of buying confidence in the heavy industries which use cotton; labor difficulties; lack of compensating tax on certain fibers that directly compete with cotton; increasing imports from Japan and some European countries; and a sharp drop in the cotton textile export business.

Cotton piece goods exporters are planning an appeal to Washington to speed action in reciprocal treaty plans and also to take other steps to protect American manufacturers from the stiffer competition expected from Japan in Latin-American and Philippine markets, partly as a result of England's new quota system.

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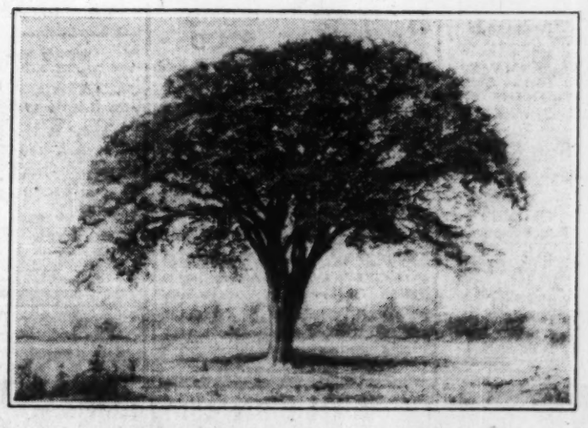

IN 1869, The New England Trust Company was incorporated for the purpose of "holding property in trust," and for other purposes. Since that time, we have acted as trustee, executor, and financial agent for many New England families.

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Patrick Signed Officially For Bruin Manager

Joins With Adams and Ross to Organize Boston Hockey

Frank Patrick has been signed to manage the Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League, according to an official announcement from Charles F. Adams, club president, last night. Rumors had been current for some time that Patrick would come to Boston.

The new manager is one of the best known figures in professional hockey. With his brother Lester he organized the Pacific Coast Hockey League back in 1911. In 1926 Adams, Ross and Patrick engineered a $300,000 deal in which practically the entire Western Canada Professional Hockey League came under local control.

The past year Patrick has been managing director of the league, in charge of officials and rules. His value as an organizer and hockey executive are well known, but his ability as manager and coach of major-league hockey here in the East is yet to be shown. Art Ross, who handled both the business end and the coaching of the team, will devote his full time to the business.

Following the Patrick announcement is another in which Adams makes known the purchase of two players from Toronto Maple Leafs, Charlie Sands, a right wing, and Jack Shill, a left wing. Sands came from Fort William to Toronto at the end of the 1932 season. He was sent to Syracuse in 1933 for seasoning and was recalled to play against Boston in the playoffs. Last season he played full time with the Leafs. Shill came from the Toronto Seniors of the O. H. A. to the Leafs during last season.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 9 (AP)—The Boston Bruins Hockey Club, determined to have a strong contender in the National Hockey League next season, contemplates radical changes in the personnel of the club, Frank Patrick, newly-appointed manager, said, here last night.

"In my opinion we have the nucleus of a good club, which we will augment by purchases and deals until we have a club strong enough to hold its own with any other in the League," Patrick declared.

"I expect to go east in the fall to take charge of getting the club into shape for the coming season," the Bruins mentor added.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	12	6	.667
Nashville	10	6	.625
Chattanooga	11	7	.611
Memphis	9	9	.500
New Orleans	10	10	.500
Knoxville	9	11	.450
Birmingham	9	13	.409
Little Rock	7	15	.318

Results May 8

Atlanta 7, Little Rock 2.
Nashville 5, Memphis 1.
New Orleans 3, Chattanooga 1.
Knoxville 3, Birmingham 1.

College Tennis Results

Amherst 8, Trinity 1.
C. C. N. Y. 5, Brooklyn 4.
Chicago 4, Northwestern 2.
Iowa 6, Iowa T. C. 0.
M. I. T. 9, Tufts 0.
Princeton 9, North Carolina 0.
Yale 8, Columbia 1.

Walker Cup Golfers To Line Up Exactly As They Practiced

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 9 (AP)—The United States Walker Cup golf internationalists will line up for the Scotch foursome Friday against Great Britain exactly as they have practiced the last two days, the Associated Press learned authoritatively last night.

This means that Johnny Goodman, the American open champion, will pair with W. Lawson Little Jr., slugging Pacific Coast youth; Francis Ouimet, veteran team captain, with George T. Dunlap Jr., United States amateur titleholder; Maxwell R. Marston with H. Chandler Egan, and Gus Moreland with A. J. (Jack) Westland.

Johnny Fischer, the golfer-son of a Cincinnati mail man, although recognized as one of the finest young players on the squad, will be saved for the singles competition on Saturday. It is understood that Captain Ouimet considers experience of utmost importance in foursome play and for that reaon alone Fischer has been relegated to the sidelines. Marston, the Philadelphia veteran, is likely to be the odd man in the singles and yield his place to Fischer.

Some gloom was spread over the American camp during the day when Little pulled a tendon in the arch of his right foot, and a swollen knee bothered Moreland. This gloom, however, didn't last long after Goodman gained control of his short game and scored a sub-par 72 in the morning.

After luncheon the Nebraskan and Little, who limped a bit, fashioned a sizzling 70 in routing Moreland and Westland, 5 and 4, in a Scotch foursome practice round.

The pair of long-hitting youngsters left each other easily negotiable shots, and they were two under 4's for the last five holes.

The other squad match saw Dunlap and Ouimet turn back Marston and Egan, 4 and 3.

Goodman led his compatriots in the morning practice rounds, his 72 being three strokes better than Moreland's 75 which was second best among the five Americans who played. Westland, Egan and Dunlap scored, respectively, 78, 79 and 80.

Five British Walker Cuppers had a scoring edge on the American raiders. Eric McRuvie, Jack McLean and Roger Wethered all had 75s, Harry Bentley and Eric Fiddian each 76.

Dykes Will Manage Chicago White Sox

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Jimmy Dykes, veteran third baseman, last night was appointed manager of the Chicago White Sox to replace Lew Fonseca. The change was announced by President Louis Comiskey and comes after the Sox had lost their third straight to the Washington Senators. The Sox are in the cellar place of the American League.

It was understood Fonseca's contract, which had the season to run, had been bought up and that the change in managers would be effective immediately.

Dykes came to the White Sox a year ago from Philadelphia. Fonseca has been manager for the last two seasons. Comiskey has been reported as considerably upset over the showing of his team this year and it was understood he felt any change would "do some good."

Waivers will be asked on Fonseca. Unless taken up, he will be given his unconditional release. Recently Fonseca, who began his baseball career with San Francisco in 1920, has been acting as an occasional pinch-hitter.

Since his start in the big leagues, Fonseca has appeared in the uniforms of the Cincinnati Reds, Philadelphia Nationals, Newark and Cleveland. He was traded to Chicago by Cleveland in 1931 and appointed manager at the end of that season. In 1933 he was given a two-year contract which had this year to run.

Dykes was a member of Connie Mack's Athletics as a regular from 1919 until 1932 when, with Al Simmons and Mule Haas, he was sold to the White Sox for $100,000.

Vines Wins in Four Sets

PITTSBURGH, May 9 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines defeated William T. Tilden last night, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3, in an exhibition match before a crowd estimated at 5000 persons.

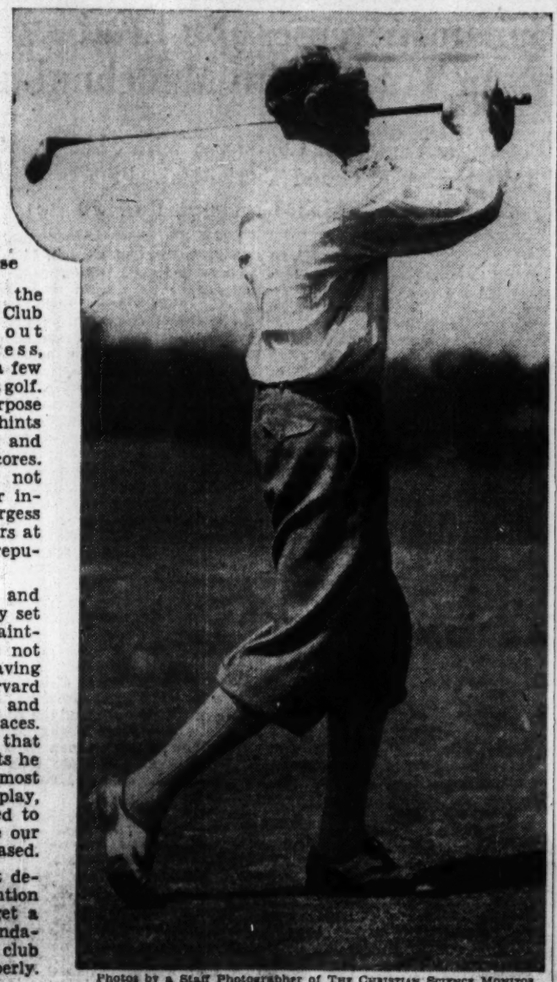
An 'Old Master' Shares His Golf Wisdom

Charley Burgess, Veteran Woodland Club Pro, Gives Views on Ancient Game

Improving Your Golf
First of 12 Articles

By Webster J. Morse

Charley Burgess stance. Notice the left foot is one-third and right two-thirds from line rectangular to that of flight. The club is centered.



Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For control at finish of swing, keep right arm, from shoulder to elbow, straight, and club shaft parallel with ground.

DROPPING into the Woodland Golf Club we sought out Charley Burgess, club professional, for a few words of wisdom about golf. It was our express purpose to gather practical hints for the golf beginner and the golfer of high scores. Apparently we could not have selected a better instructor. Charley Burgess has taught golf 26 years at the same club and his reputation is gilt edged.

His genial manner and confidence immediately set us at ease. His acquaintance with athletes is not limited to golf, having taught soccer at Harvard University, pony polo and baseball at other places. When he firmly stated that of all the outdoor sports he found golf to be the most difficult to learn and play, we hardly felt qualified to question. Furthermore our respect for golf increased.

Naturally he did not deviate from the contention of all great golfers—get a solid grounding or foundation in the use of the club before starting improperly.

★ ★ ★

"THERE are certain fundamentals necessary to develop an orthodox swing," he said. "If you begin by being taught rhythm, relaxation, grip, stance and a schooling in mental confidence correctly, you are launched in the right direction.

"Then have patience and diligently practice what you have been taught. Don't start out for a score. In fact there are so many don'ts for the new golfer that I could fill those sheets of paper you have. In regard to lessons let me say one more thing. When it is considered feasible for a mother to give a child two lessons a week for two years in learning the rudiments of the piano, why become impatient at golf with only 10 lessons? The secret of lessons in golf is to practice after each lesson and take more only when you have mastered those already taken."

"Charley," I broke in, "how much of a part of golf is the mental attitude?"

"At least 50 per cent," he snapped back, "Mental distortion has ruined many hopeful golfers. A perfectly simple mashie shot to the green is often upset because a trap or bunker is in sight. That shot is really no different because of the hazard, but some golfers become fearful. When that needed confidence is shaken mentally, what happens? He tightens, contracts, and something goes wrong. The hazard becomes a needless reality, for without the tightening or contraction, the shot would have been an easy affair. Again a golfer is afraid he will not drive far enough and presses for distance, opening the door for trouble again.

"If all golfers worked for form, rhythm and timing, they would find distance and accuracy without physical or muscular application. It is not the strength of man that sweeps the ball afar, but the perfection of the swing. An important factor in rhythm and timing is relaxation. Without that a contraction occurs deviating the club from the pendulum arc swing of grandfather's clock.

"In my years of golf study I have found that a full swing of the clubhead, beginning at the address, travels some 45 feet from beginning to end. It travels 15 feet on the backswing, 15 feet down to the impact and 15 feet on the follow through. Taking this surprising distance, along with the fact that the sweeping of the ball comes only 18 inches before and 18 inches after the impact, illustrates the importance of perfection.

"You notice I speak of sweeping the ball rather than hitting, for the hit, to my mind, means application of sheer power and will not do. It must revert to the true arc of the pendulum swing every time. Acceleration or speed will sweep the ball away with rhythm more smoothly than the rigidness that goes with a hit.

"Correct golf swinging is as graceful as any action in sport. Not only is it smooth and rhythmic, but exact. To gain the proper shot consistently, every swing must be exact. That is why we teach the driver as the first club. It requires exactitude ovet the greatest span of swing. From then on we teach the short-hitting clubs, not because they are easiest necessarily, but because parts of the drive enter into every club used thereafter.

"Take a square stance to the ball. Imagine a rectangular line from the ball to its objective. From this imaginary line place the left heel one-third of the distance to the left of the line and the right two-thirds from the line. This will bring the club shaft on a center line for balance, since the club head rests back of the ball. If the ball is played off the left heel as sometimes advocated, either your hands must advance to properly direct the ball or the sweep will drive away from the rectangular line of the objective.

"With the square stance your hands, brought from your sides, will meet exactly in the center. Then must come a relaxed position. To obtain this be sure the arms are not stiff or taut and break the knees forward enough to avoid their locking back. I do not agree with the theory so strictly preached, that the left arm must be straight at the top of the backswing. You cannot do it and maintain relaxation.

"There is a happy medium of speed in the backswing. Many point out that it should be slow, but that is largely exaggerated because so many golfers are tempted to hurry. The left hand plays the important part in pushing the club back and pulling it forward, while the right merely guides. If the right begins to overpower, perfection disappears.

"I also find that not enough importance is attached to the completion of the swing. The proper finish means complete control of the club and should find the weight on the left leg and the body balanced. The right elbow is straight out, parallel with the line of flight, and the club shaft almost rests on the shoulders back of the head. Too many good golfers overlook this factor and apparently swing properly but contract near the finish and end up in grotesque postures.

Black to Captain Blackheath

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—B. H. Black has been elected captain of the Blackheath Rugby Football Club for next season. He succeeds A. C. Cridlan. Known to all Rugger fans as "The Club," Blackheath is the oldest Rugby football club in existence. Black, a fine second-row forward, has been "capped" for England on 10 occasions. He obtained his "Blue" for Oxford in 1929, his last year at the university. As a place kicker he is one of the best in England. Black, by profession, is a solicitor.

Fourteenth Game Adjourned

MUNICH, Germany, May 9 (AP)—The fourteenth game of the match between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, titleholder, and E. D. Begoljubow for the world chess championship was begun here yesterday and adjourned after 40 moves. The orthodox development in the queen's pawn opening, adopted by Dr. Alekhine, was followed. Although the forces were still even when play stopped, Dr. Alekhine had some advantage in position. Bogoljubow sealed his forty-first move. The standing: Alekhine, 4; Bogoljubow, 1; drawn, 8; adjourned, 1.

Aneila Gorczyca Leads Field of 114

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 9—Over a slow and soggy course, Aneila Gorczyca, Fort Worth, Texas, shot a sparkling 81 in yesterday's qualifying round to lead a field of 114 Southern women golfers at the New Orleans Country Club.

Miss Gorczyca, defending Southern champion, had her irons under complete control on the first nine, scoring a 39, even par. The second nine proved more hazardous for the young star. She required 42 strokes.

Mrs. Davis C. Gaut of Memphis, four times southern champion, tallied a disappointing 48-42—90 yesterday. Mrs. Gaut made an 83, only to have it nullified later when a heavy deluge forced the replaying of the qualifying round.

Mary Rogers of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. John Hodges, Louisiana state champion, had low scores with 85. Marion Miley, Kentucky state champion, was unable to control her iron shots and took a 42-49—91. Mrs. Mark McGary, Tulsa, had 44-44—88, Mrs. Ben Fitz-Hugh, Vicksburg, Miss., 43-46—89.

Crawley Replaces Munn

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., May 9 (AP)—Leonard Crawley, the only Briton to win a singles engagement in the last Walker Cup matches today was substituted for Lionel Munn in the lineup against the United States Friday and Saturday. Crawley, who had incurred the displeasure of the Royal and Ancient's august officials, squeezed in through the back door when Munn was forced to withdraw. When the Hon. Michael Scott learned that Munn would be unable to play he immediately hurried out on the course to find Capt. Francis Ouimet of the American side and get permission to substitute the young Londoner for the 47-year-old veteran from Kent. It was unanimously agreed that Crawley adds considerable strength to the British team.

Miss MacBeth Retains Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Joyce MacBeth of the Park Lane Ice Club retained her title as British open professional ice figure-skating champion at the Purley Icedrome, near here, recently. She totaled 1578.7 marks. Joan Dix, Hammersmith, was second with 1488.7 marks, and third place was taken by Christi Muller, Austria, who aggregated 918.5. This championship marked the end of the 1933-34 ice-skating season in Britain.

College Golf Results

Boston C. 4½, Tufts 4½.
Brown 5, Colby 1.
Amherst 3, Dartmouth 1.
M. I. T. 4½, Boston 1½.
Swarthmore 3, Phila. S. of O. 3

College Track Result

Delaware 65⅓, La Salle 60⅓.

Tourists' Second Match Ends in Draw Against Leicester

LONDON, May 9 (Canadian Press)—The time limit forced a draw in the match between the touring Australian cricketers and the Leicester County side yesterday, with all honors going to the visitors.

Scores were: Leicester 152 and 263 for nine (W. J. O'Reilly seven for 39 and four for 40, L. O. Fleetwood-Smith four for 83, Dawson 91); Australians 368 for five, declared (S. J. McCabe 108 not out, Don Bradman 65, A. F. Kippax 89).

It was the second game of the tour for the Australians, who easily defeated Worcestershire last week.

Middlesex defeated Northamptonshire by six wickets in a first-class county wicket match ending yesterday at Northampton, in which the bowlers had the best of the competition.

Scores were: Northamptonshire 124 and 152 (Peebles five for 54 and Robins five for 39); Middlesex 220 and 59 for four wickets (Hendren 50, Enthoven 82, Matthews four for 15).

Essex defeated Kent by two wickets, but he match between Notts and Somerset ended in a first innings' victory for Notts County, play being prevented today.

The scores of these and other matches:

Kent, 273 and 133; Essex, 244 and 166 for eight wickets (Pearce 64, Lewis 8 for 58; Cutmore 97 not out, Freeman 5 for 87), at Gravesend.

Somerset, 156 and 83 for two wickets (F. Lee 52 not out); Nottinghamshire, 232 (Walker 79, G. V. Gunn 57), at Nottingham.

Sussex beat Hampshire by nine wickets, Lancashire won on the first innings over Derby and the M. C. C.-Yorkshire and Worcester-Oxford University matches were left drawn, the scores being as follows: Sussex, 337 and 37 for one (W. Cornford 72, Hammond 61); Hampshire, 118 and 254 (J. Cornford 6 for 29, Arnold 50), at Hove.

Derbyshire 115 and 88 for one (Sibbles 6 for 44, Townsend 50 not out); Lancashire 337 for three wickets declared (Watson 128, Iddon 121 not out), at Ilkeston.

Yorkshire 410 and 219 for four declared (Barber 168, Davidson 101 not out, Sutcliffe 51, Leyland 104 not out); M. C. C. 333 and 125 for four (Wyatt 132, Allen 68, Wyatt 50 not out), at Lord's.

Worcestershire 299 and 246 for eight declared (Nawab of Pataudi 126 and 56, Gibbons 93); Oxford University 377 and 94 for two (Walker 118, Mitchellmnes 69, Moss 50), at Oxford.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	6	.684
Pittsburgh	12	6	.667
Chicago	13	7	.650
St. Louis	11	8	.578
Boston	9	9	.500
Brooklyn	7	11	.389
Philadelphia	5	13	.278
Cincinnati	4	14	.222

Results May 8

Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 7, New York 3.
St. Louis 5, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 13, Chicago 6.

Bermuda Six-Meter Yacht, Achilles, Is Leading U. S. Sailors

International Six-Meter Yacht Standing

Yacht	Points
Achilles, Bermuda	11¼
Viking, Bermuda	10¼
Sea Venture, Bermuda	8
Lucy, Long Island	8
Jack, Long Island	4
Anis, Long Island	2

Team Standing

Bermuda	28½
Long Island	14

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 9 (AP)—The Bermuda six-meter yacht Achilles, sailed by James Pearman, took the lead in the race for the Prince of Wales trophy yesterday.

Pearman brought the boat across the finish line ahead of five rivals from Bermuda and Long Island Sound in the second race of the series and boosted his total points to 11¼ for two days of racing. Achilles had finished second to Viking, another Bermuda boat sailed by Eldon and Kenneth Trimingham, in the opening contest Monday.

Viking was third yesterday, trailing Achilles and Bruce S Cunningham's Lucy of Long Island across the finish line and fell back into second place in the standings with a total of 10¼ points. Lucy, with eight points, was tied for third position with the third Bermuda entry, Lloyd P. Jones' Sea Venture. Bringing up the rear with four and two points, respectively, were the other United States boats, J. Edward Johnson's Jack and Clarence Smith's Anis. Sea Venture, Jack and Anis finished fourth, fifth and sixth in yesterday's race, sailed in a west by southwest wind of 16 miles an hour.

Jack was first across the starting line, closely followed by Viking with the other boats bunched off the weather end with the exception of Lucy, which was 20 seconds late.

Shortly after the start, Achilles' Genoa started to tear, necessitating a change in gibs, and Pearman dropped back to fifth place. On the second windward leg, Lucy and Viking waged a tacking duel which allowed Achilles to close the gap and finally take the lead around the mark, with Lucy close behind. The summary:

Boat and Fleet	Finishing Time H.	M.	S.
Achilles, Bermuda	4	51	44
Lucy, Long Island	4	51	49
Viking, Bermuda	4	52	12
Sea Venture, Bermuda	4	52	24
Jack, Long Island	5	01	23
Anis, Long Island	5	03	38

Madison Square Garden Scene Of A. A. U. Handball

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—Handball, the proletariat sport, has gone bigtime. Beginning tonight, Madison Square Garden will entertain the stars of the one-wall soft-ball variety of the sport, in a three-day carnival, for the singles and doubles championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

With the preliminary rounds completed at Union Temple, Brooklyn, eight of the singles stars and 16 experts in doubles will engage in the quarterfinal round this evening, with the semifinals tomorrow, and the finals set for Saturday night.

The singles representatives, who will meet in that order in the round tonight, are George Baskin, Jewish Center of Bensonhurst, Brooklyn; Jack Wildman, Newark Y. M. C. A.; Saul Schmookler, Trinity Club, Brooklyn; Irving Sheiber, Trinity Club, Frederick Schmidt, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York; Harold Wasserspring, Union Temple, Brooklyn; Harry Goldstein, Trinity Club; and William Lauro, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Seymour Alexander and Jack Londin, Trinity Club, the champions, head the doubles survivors; followed in turn by Arthur Fishkin and Sidney Greinhaus, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.; Evans Delbick and Herman Silvers, Trinity Club; Harold Wasserspring and George Kronengold, Union Temple; Irving Schmookler and Al Merado, Trinity Club; Jack Seaman and Charles Barman, Trinity Club; Samuel Kopelman, and Harry Goldstein, Trinity Club; and Daniel Levinson and David Margolis, Trinity Club.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	15	3	.833
Newark	13	9	.591
Toronto	10	7	.588
Montreal	10	9	.526
Albany	7	9	.438
Syracuse	7	9	.438
Buffalo	6	13	.316
Baltimore	5	14	.263

Results May 8

Newark 4, Toronto 1.
Rochester 7, Syracuse 6.
Montreal 5, Albany 3.
Buffalo 11, Baltimore 4.

Detroit Buys Hockey Players

DETROIT, May 9 (AP)—The purchase of Yank Boyd and Tommy Anderson by the Detroit Hockey Club from the Philadelphia Club of the Canadian-American professional Hockey League was announced yesterday by Jack Adams, Detroit manager. The transaction involved $5000. Boyd is a right wing and Anderson is a center. They will report to the Detroit Olympics in the fall. Boyd was once owned by the Boston Bruins, but was sold to Philadelphia in 1932.

New York, Chicago And Philadelphia Given Most Places

Each City Awarded 16 in the Qualifying Round for U. S. Open Golf

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—New York, Philadelphia and Chicago each have been awarded 16 places in the sectional qualifying rounds for the United States open golf championship to be played next Monday in 21 districts throughout the country. The 72-hole championship proper will be played at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., beginning June 7.

The awarding of 48 qualifiers to those three districts, leaves only 66 places for the other districts. Thirty-six golfers—the first 30 and ties in last year's championship and members of the American Walker Cup team—are exempt from qualifying, leaving a record entry of 1027 to battle for the remaining 114 places in a field of 150.

Almost every district this year reported a larger entry list than in 1933. New York and Chicago led with each district having 158 starters, while 150 golfers will play in the Philadelphia area.

The metropolitan district test rounds to be played over the Winged Foot golf links at Mamaroneck, N. Y., will command much of the interest throughout the nation. Jammed in with 153 other aspirants will be Paul Runyan, leading money winner of the past winter campaign; Willie Macfarlane, former open titleholder; Jimmy Hines and Wiffy Cox, top-ranking professionals, and George Von Elm, former national amateur champion.

While on paper they should have no difficulty in grabbing off five of the 16 places, they will have to keep a weather eye open for the six Turnesa brothers; George Voigt, the veteran, Ellis Knowles, Eddie Held, Gene Homans, Tom Creavy, Tommy Tailer, Bob Lester, Dick Chapman, Johnny Kinder and more than 100 others.

Bobby Cruickshank, Al Houghton, Freddie McLeod and Dick Wilson, the amateur star from Pinehurst, are among the 27 taking the test in the Richmond district, and only three places have been allotted to that section.

A bristling battle for places virtually is certain to occur in the Cleveland sector where Al Espinosa, Phil Perkins, Bill Burke, winner of the 1931 marathon open championship, and Maurice McCarthy Jr., will trade strokes with 53 other entrants for the six places.

The following are the entries by districts and the number of qualifiers:

Boston	60	7
New York	158	16
Philadelphia	150	16
Richmond	27	3
Atlanta	14	2
Dallas	18	2
Pittsburgh	67	7
Cleveland	57	6
Detroit	38	4
Chicago	158	16
Minneapolis	17	2
St. Louis	14	2
Kansas City	39	4
Denver	16	2
Los Angeles	43	5
San Francisco	8	2
Portland, Ore.	9	2
Omaha	14	3
Dayton	51	6
Buffalo	16	2
Nashville	19	2
Oklahoma City	39	4
District entries	1027	114
Exempt	36	36
Total entries and places	1063	150

The Los Angeles district qualifying tests were held Monday, a week in advance of the others owing to a conflict in dates.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 5, Wesleyan 3.
Arnold 5, Trinity 4.
Bowdoin 4, Bates 1.
Colby 7, Maine 0.
Colgate 12, St. Lawrence 5.
DeKalb Teachers 17, Aurora 12.
Duke 12, Wake Forest 8.
Georgetown 3, Washington & Lee 2.
Gustavus Adolphus 7, Augsburg 1.
Hampden Sydney 9, Haverford 7.
Illinois 7, Chicago 4.
Indiana 5, Purdue 2.
Mass State 4, Conn. State 2.
Michigan 3, Michigan N. S. 2.
N. C. State 22, Davidson 10.
Providence 7, Lowell T. S. 3.
St. Olaf 6, St. John's 5.
Vermont 18, St. Michael's 5.
William & Mary 8, W. Virginia 3.
Wisconsin 10, Bradley 5.
Worcester P. I. 11, Clark 2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	13	5	.722
Louisville	10	7	.588
Indianapolis	9	8	.529
Kansas City	10	9	.526
Columbus	9	9	.500
Toledo	8	10	.444
Milwaukee	7	11	.389
St. Paul	5	12	.294

Results May 8

Columbus 5, Kansas City 3.
Milwaukee 11, Toledo 6.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	28	8	.778
Missions	22	14	.611
San Francisco	21	14	.600
Sacramento	17	18	.486
Hollywood	16	18	.471
Oakland	13	23	.361
Portland	11	21	.344
Seattle	11	23	.324

Results May 8

San Francisco 9, Oakland 2.
Missions 2, Portland 1.
Hollywood 3, Seattle 1.
Sacramento 7, Los Angeles 5.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

College Polo Is Expanding

IF COLLEGE polo follows the example set by club polo in the United States the next few years are going to find the Intercollegiate Polo Association branching out from a purely eastern organization to one embracing all parts of the country. Announcement that the championship tournament will be held in the East again this year, simply means that its transfer to a more central location with a view to meeting the expansion which is confidently expected has been postponed a year and the organization is going forward with a view to finding such a place for the 1935 championship.

Will Take In More Colleges

The I. P. A. is now made up of a few of the leading eastern colleges, but it is predicted that it will have some 30 members within a few years. Several of the western colleges have been playing the game for quite a while, and reports indicate that they are making marked progress in the quality of play. If they are improving as rapidly as have the western teams of the United States Polo Association, they are certainly ready to challenge the East for the college supremacy. In order that any colleges which are not members of the association may compete in this year's championship, the association has adopted special regulations which will permit outside teams taking part in the tournament. It is hoped that one or more of them will accept this invitation, as their appearance will be sure to hasten the expansion of the organization.

A Great Drawing Card

Polo is a great game to watch. Full of action both on the part of players and ponies, it requires fine horsemanship, skilled mallet handling and clever work on the part of the ponies. It gives the watcher many a thrill, and it is no wonder that it is growing more and more popular with the spectators. Chicago recently had a taste of some very high-grade playing, and reports state that something like 55,000 spectators turned out to witness five nights of indoor play. That the tourney should have proved to be a financial success is most gratifying to those who sponsored it, and it looks as if that city would now become a regular bidder for the yearly championship.

Sporting Around the Hub

WITH all due respect to the remarkable hockey achievements of Frank Patrick, new Bruin manager, we prefer to withhold prediction concerning success on his latest venture. There are many managers and coaches of known repute available here in the East. Patrick was selected over and above these men so it would seem that C. F. Adams, club president, and Art Ross, vice-president, must rate him highly.

★ ★ ★

His statement from the West indicates that he believes the Bruins have a nucleus of a strong team. That is a grand start and an excellent opportunity to prove himself. There are veterans and youngsters intermingled and yet the most noticeable need on the team last year was speed. He has a real job ahead of him; but he is reputed to be a real man for the job so let's go!

★ ★ ★

Bill Haines is leaving no stone unturned to improve his Tech crew. Another change in the varsity boat was called yesterday when Charlie Lucke, No. 7, swapped places with Art Haskins, bow.

★ ★ ★

Charles River forged to the lead in the Boston four-ball golf competition yesterday by defeating Wollaston, 9½ to 5½. Winchester also advanced by downing Woodland, now without Ouimet and Guilford, by a score of 12 to 3. Commonwealth outplayed Wellesley, 9½ to 5½; Brae Burn bested Oakley, 9 to 6, and The Country Club overwhelmed Weston, 13½ to 1½.

★ ★ ★

The teams of Mrs. Edward K. Nash and Mrs. Philip Theopold of Brookline, and Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer of Boston and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Brookline, have 17 points each to their credit in the women's doubles round-robin tennis competition at Longwood as the result of play yesterday. Tied for third with 16 points are Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Margaret Blake, Brookline, and the New York-Boston combination of Grace P. Surber and Mrs. Robert H. Morris. This tourney is serving as a test for the Sears Cup competition, which will take place at Baltimore next month.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	5	.722
Washington	11	8	.578
Cleveland	8	7	.533
Detroit	9	8	.529
Boston	9	9	.500
Philadelphia	9	9	.500
St. Louis	5	11	.312
Chicago	4	11	.266

Results May 8

New York 8, St. Louis 3.
Washington 7, Chicago 6.
Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 5, Boston 1.

Restaurants

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MARY OF SCOTLAND
HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
with ALVIN THEA., 52d St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:20
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U. S. Is Expected To Expand Scope Of Ship Control

Trend Is Toward Taking Over of Merchant Marine, on Subsidy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 9—Extension of government control over the American merchant marine, even to the forming of government-owned corporations to take over financially stricken steamship companies is seen as a coming trend by Prof. Marshall E. Dimock of the University of Chicago, who yesterday gave the third of a series of lectures on "Government Operated Enterprises in the Panama Canal Zone."

In analyzing the administration of Canal Zone activities, Prof. Dimock is viewing them in their broader significance in order to learn what the results of government operation of public services there might indicate as to further extension of this policy. He is preparing a published report.

Devoting much of yesterday's lecture to the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, which is owned by the United States Government but which has been the subject of much controversy and the target of much opposition, Professor Dimock said this line should be continued and strengthened rather than discontinued, as private shipping interests would like it to be.

"The entire tendency in the international shipping world is in the direction of large government subsidies and thinly masked government operation and control," Professor Dimock said in his report, parts of which he quoted at the lecture. "Germany, France and Italy have set a pace in this direction which the United States and even Great Britain are being forced to follow. Judging from all indications, government control over the American merchant marine may be expected to increase."

If the foreign investments and the foreign trade of the United States turn more extensively toward Central and South America, as Professor Dimock expects to see them do, this, he said, will make the Panama Railroad Steamship Line a valuable instrument in the maintenance of rates which will permit American commodities to capture southern markets without dependence on foreign ships. Discontinuance of this line, he declared, would be "contrary to the trends of shipping control in other countries and would be injurious to the larger interests of American commerce."

This steamship line, which once operated 14 ships between New York and Panama, is now reduced to four. Professor Dimock, in his recommendations to the Government, urges that the "Panama Railroad Company give immediate consideration to the replacement of their two large, old-fashioned passenger steamers by ships of modern design and construction.

Although the steamship line has been losing money in the past few years it can and should be made to pay its own way, as it once did, he said. The practice of giving large numbers of passes to government employees, he said, has eaten into the profits and put the line in the red, but if this practice were eliminated, the deficit would be overcome. Passes, discounts, and lump-sum charges are dangerous precedents for government-owned lines and these practices should be revised to put the Panamanian services on a better basis, he declared.

Boston Art Notes

Trio at Y. M. C. A.

Three students of the Massachusetts School of Art are showing works at the Y. M. C. A. building in Huntington Avenue. They have contributed a miscellany of water colors, oil paintings, wood-carvings and pastels.

From the character of the collection one deduces at once it is a students' display, for there are many copies and fragmentary pieces. There are also pictures which one judges have not been done in the classroom, for the young painters have let go, indulged their romantic fancy, given way to violent contrasts which teachers do not sanction. There is often more gusto than craft.

The majority of exhibits come from the hand of a young artist called Vasileos. There are a number of portraits, some in oil, some in pastel. In the latter Vasileos shows great industry, applying himself to demands of details. He achieves a quite lively result, considering the completeness of rendering. The color remains fairly fresh. In oils he has a tendency to relish the theatrical effect of marked contrast, by throwing a light upon the countenance of the model at some odd and unexpected angle. Most of the subjects are olive-skinned, Mediterranean types. Vasileos's outstanding work is an oil, entitled "Wind." It is a consistent, stirringly atmospheric portrayal of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, at twilight of a wintry day. Vasileos displays an ability to control all forces here, to refrain from exaggerating in order to contrive an effect. In this oil painting he achieves a height which warrants dropping the designation "student."

The two other exhibitors are Mr. James Lemp, who shows imagination and a certain esprit in subjects which he calls "Electric Bonfire," "Duck Promenade," "Roof-top Laundry"; and Mr. Howard Foote, who shows some miniature portrayals of tenements, hillsides, snow scenes. There is taste and feeling in all the works.

Further comment would be criticism perhaps of the character of the schooling rather than of the exhibitors. All we can say at this point is that the world is passing these young people by. There is so much they can and will not see. There is a new system of logic, a new theory of color, a new attitude toward the function of pigment. . . .

D. A.

S. H. Kress & Co.'s April Sales

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—April sales of S. H. Kress & Co. totaled $5,732,389, an increase of 20.3 per cent over last year. March volume was up 54.9 per cent.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Education news...	Baseball game....	Hits and Encores..
5:15	Monitor Views News..	NBC dance music.	Yankee Singers....	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady.....	Frank Merriwell...	"Jack Armstrong".	School Com. talk..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie...	Arm Chair Quartet	Bob White.....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Sandy Macfarlane....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Westminster Choir...	sketches; music..	Reports; music....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS dance music..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Martha Mears; or.	vocal program....	Peabody Brothers..
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Hawaiian music...	Vera Van; orch....	Reports; news.....
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch.	Gene and Glenn...	Just Plain Bill....	Organ recital.....
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Local dance music.
7:45	"Taxi"; Max Baer....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	N. E Council talk.
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	Columbians Orch..	Woodwind group..
8:15	mystery story.....	Steeden Orch.....	Easy Aces sketch..	College-Home talk.
8:30	Mape City Four.....	Organ recital.....	Everett Marshall;	Soloist; strings....
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch...	Del Castillio.....	soloists; orch.....	Dinner and recep-
9:00	Ray Knight and his	Hour of Smiles:	Nino Martini;	tion to Rabbi
9:15	Cuckoos; sketch; or.	Fred Allen; solo-	chorus; orchestra	Stephen S. Wise;
9:30	"Three-Cornered	lists; players and	Lombardo Orch.;	talks, Gov. Ely,
9:45	Moon," dramatic sk.	orchestra	Burns and Allen..	Mayor Mansfield.
10:00	Milton Berle; Ed. Sul-	Barnyard Music	Ted Hanson and	'Coronation,' Dra-
10:15	livan; soloists; orch..	and male quartet,	his orchestra....	matic Guild play
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	"Ghost Stories,"	Local dance music.	Albert Spalding;
10:45	orchestra	dramatic sketch.	Reports; music	soloists; orch....
11:00	Reports; sport review.	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	Local dance music...	News; Bill Scotti's	ice; Jack Little &	Local dance music.
11:30	Vocal trio.....	dance orchestra..	his orchestra....	Sign off.....
11:45	News; dance music ...	NBC dance music.	CBS dance music....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ (WNAC, 21:15), American Law Institute: talk, Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes.
12:15 WNAC, Christian Science lecture by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., from Colonial Theater, Boston.
12:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; readings; orchestra.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album: program of recordings.
2:30 WBZ, "Flying," George Mason, aviation editor, Boston Transcript.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Cleveland, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, National Student Federation speaker.
4:30 WBZ, Music Magic: narrator; vocal soloists; concert orchestra
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WAAB, Boston Municipal Lighting Plant League presents Francis E. Kelly.
8:00 WAAB, "Traveling Through Italy."
8:00 WNAC, Emery Deutsch and his Gypsy Violin.
8:00 WBZ, Arrival of Burlington Zephyr streamline train in Chicago.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; George Jessel; Roscoe Ates; Cross and Dunn; Henry Hull and players.
8:30 WNAC, Voice of America: guest soloist; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WNAC, "Proposed Federal Housing Program," Fred Ironside Jr.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: tabloid operetta; Balieff's Chauve Souris; Deems Taylor; Mystery Singer; Lee Wiley.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.

Theaters

"The Servant in the House"

Boston slipped back a quarter of a century in the theme, tempo and idiom of "The Servant in the House," presented by Mr. Walter Hampden and his company at the Colonial Theater Tuesday night. Maybe this ageless allegory of the brotherhood of man does revert back even beyond "Everyman" to some earlier miracle play, name unknown; but it was Charles Rann Kennedy who first presented this as his own play all of 26 years ago. That was in the general period of "The Christian" and "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," of similar tone. And it is recalled as a very fruitful and pleasant theatrical era: the example given Tuesday night being one of the reasons why it was also worth while.

Of course, there is over all a decided religious strain to the play, although the author has Manson put the anathema of "God Forbid!" on that devastating thought. In make-up, lines and character, the central figure is symbolic of the man Jesus. And the final word, as he speaks it, carries the uplift of the whole idea and for what it pleads: "In God's name, your brother!"

Mr. Hampden did the part of Manson superbly, with never a hint of saccharinity or overemotionalism. He was strong and forceful every moment, yet gentle withal—and he could be so still and quiet! Manson offered contrast also with the other parts he is playing this week—Macbeth and Hamlet and Richelieu. He is a fine artist of the older school. Gone are Mansfield and Sothern and Irving and their like. Let's be glad that Hampden is still with us and willing to carry on, despite the syncopated stage of today. And it is also right to remember the forceful and convincing acting of Mr. Ernest Rowman as the Drain-man, Mr. Edwin Cushman's picturization of the Lord Bishop of Lancashire, and the honesty and sincerity of Mr. John D. Seymour as the distraught vicar.

Indeed it was quite profitable to turn back those pages to that other thinking, which gives a design for living that modern cryptographers like Mr. Noel Coward wouldn't know about.

E. B. H.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

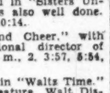
"HAMLET" (Colonial). Walter Hampden in "Hamlet." Tomorrow night, "Richelieu." 8:30.
"BIOGRAPHY" (Hollis). Irene Purcell in the rôle made famous by Ina Claire. 8:30.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Pops concert. Arthur Fiedler, conducting. 8:30.

Movies

ORPHEUM—"Tarzan and His Mate," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Johnny Weissmuller. Ventriloquist and other vaudeville acts on the stage. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
BOSTON—"No Greater Glory," in which Frank Borzage shows that American studios can turn out stories as well done as the several recent European studies of boys' problems—when they try. Also Frank Morgan and Elissa Landi in "Sisters Under the Skin," which is also well done. 11:59 a. m., 3:21, 6:40, 10:14.
KEITH'S—"Stand Up and Cheer," with Warner Baxter as national director of amusement. 10, 11:57 a. m., 2, 3:57, 5:54, 7:57, 10.
TREMONT—Evelyn Laye in "Waltz Time." Ethel Waters in short feature. Walt Disney cartoon. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
UPTOWN—Fredric March in "Death Takes a Holiday." 1, 4, 8:51, 9:51.
SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Henry the Ape," with Bert Lahr; Moroccan travel film; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Mary Morris in "Double Door." Fenway at 1, 3:40, 6:10, 8:05. Paramount at 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:45, 8:30.
METROPOLITAN — "20 Million Sweethearts," with Ginger Rogers and Dick Powell in a radio story. Stage revue, "Scintillation." 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25.
STATE—Wallace Beery in "Viva Villa." 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:35.
FINE ARTS — "Broken Shoes" and "Troika." Two Russian pictures. 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40.

TOMORROW

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, Boston. 12:15.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Turning Mountains Into Islands," by Mr. R. Nelson Molton. 11 a. m.
ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Flowers in Design II," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.
FRIENDS OF CHINA, INC.—First anniversary meeting. Birds' nest and eight-course Chinese dinner will be served with chopsticks. Guests: Katherine Ridgeway and Hon. Francis Clay Harley. King Wah Low Restaurant, 16 Tyler Street. 6:30.

Dartmouth Man Heads N. Y. Welfare Council

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—Appointment of Mr. Robert P. Lane, assistant professor of industrial society at Dartmouth College, as executive director of the Welfare Council of New York City, was announced at the annual meeting of the council here yesterday. Mr. Lane succeeds Mr. William Hodson, who resigned to become Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Mr. Hodson told the meeting that this city can boast highest average amount of home relief per family of all cities in the United States.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Thursday partly overcast and warmer; gentle to moderate southeast to southwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday; probably light showers Thursday.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy; probably light showers Thursday and in north portion late tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight and in south portion Thursday; cooler Thursday night.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday; probably light showers Thursday in west portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds, becoming fresh, possibly strong, Thursday afternoon, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	62	New Orleans.	70	82
Bermuda	64	76	New York	56	66
Chicago	70	82	Norfolk, Va.	58	68
Denver	60	86	Philadelphia.	60	68
Helena, Mont.	44	66	St. Louis	70	86
Jacksonville.	74	88	St. Paul	78	84
Kansas City.	72	94	San Francisco	56	68
Los Angeles.	62	74	Washington.	60	72
Miami, Fla.	78	84			

A—9 a. m. May 9.
B—Maximum May 8.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 9:10 p. m., Thursday 9:37 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:22 p. m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St.—Particularly nice rooms overlooking the Christian Science church and park; elevator. HOWES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FULL-FASHION HOSIERY—Young married man, thoroughly experienced in manufacturing, capable of managing, supervising, fixing; employed, desires change. 723 Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Music

Bach Cantata Club

The Bach Cantata Club, Mrs. Langdon Warner and Mr. Bernard C. Jones, conductors, gave a concert at Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge last evening. A large audience gathered to hear this concert, which was one of the long series of musical events open to the public without admission charge.

The evening began with Bach's Prelude and Chorale, "By the Waters of Babylon." Then came Palestrina's "Tu es Petrus." Gustav Holst's setting of three poems from a medieval anthology, done in the "antique manner" for soprano and violin and very modal in character, was followed by a Sonata for violin in E major by Handel, with organ accompaniment. For conclusion there was Bach's Motet, "Jesu, Meine Freude."

The chorus last evening sang with verve. The feeling for rhythm was clear and vigorous. Phrasing was neat. The texts came through to the listeners with commendable sharpness. There was a pleasant contrasting of dynamics. Pitch, however, was another matter, for there were a number of times during the lengthy, unaccompanied sections when there was an obvious drop.

The music chosen combined to make a well balanced program. Each piece had charm and flavor and character of itself. Together, they made an interesting evening.

Since the programs distributed last evening pointedly omitted the names of conductors and performers, remarks on the individual abilities of those taking part seemed unwanted.

C. S. B.

Tonight at the Pops

Procession of Bacchus, from the Ballet "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Londonderry Air
Arranged for String Orchestra by Sir Hamilton Harty
Ballet Music, from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Prelude to "The Mastersingers" ..... Wagner
"The Rio Grande," for Chorus, Orchestra and Piano ..... Lambert
Soloist: J. M. Sanroma
Polovetzkian Dances, from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ..... Volstedt
"Play, Gypsies," from "Countess Maritza" ..... Kalman
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn ..... Arranged by Kremser
Cecilia Society Chorus

Increased Invention Held World's Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—More, not fewer, inventions are needed in the world today, in the opinion of Mr. Charles F. Kettering, research engineer of the General Motors Corporation, quoted in the current Rotarian Magazine.

"Inventors of the world should be chided for not doing enough inventing instead of doing too much," he declared, and asserts that "there has not been an invention of any importance in the past 10 years."

Scouting the suggestion for "a moratorium on mankind's inventive genius," Mr. Kettering maintains this would have to come in the form of a law against thinking. And this would defeat the very object of those who seek a way out of our present difficulties by such a move.

"We are not at the end but at the beginning. Now the engineers and scientists, instead of being stopped in their work, should be encouraged to continue to balance matters—and they will—by the invention of labor-creating systems."

Princeton Seniors Gather at Nassau To Lift Voices in Melodies of 1760

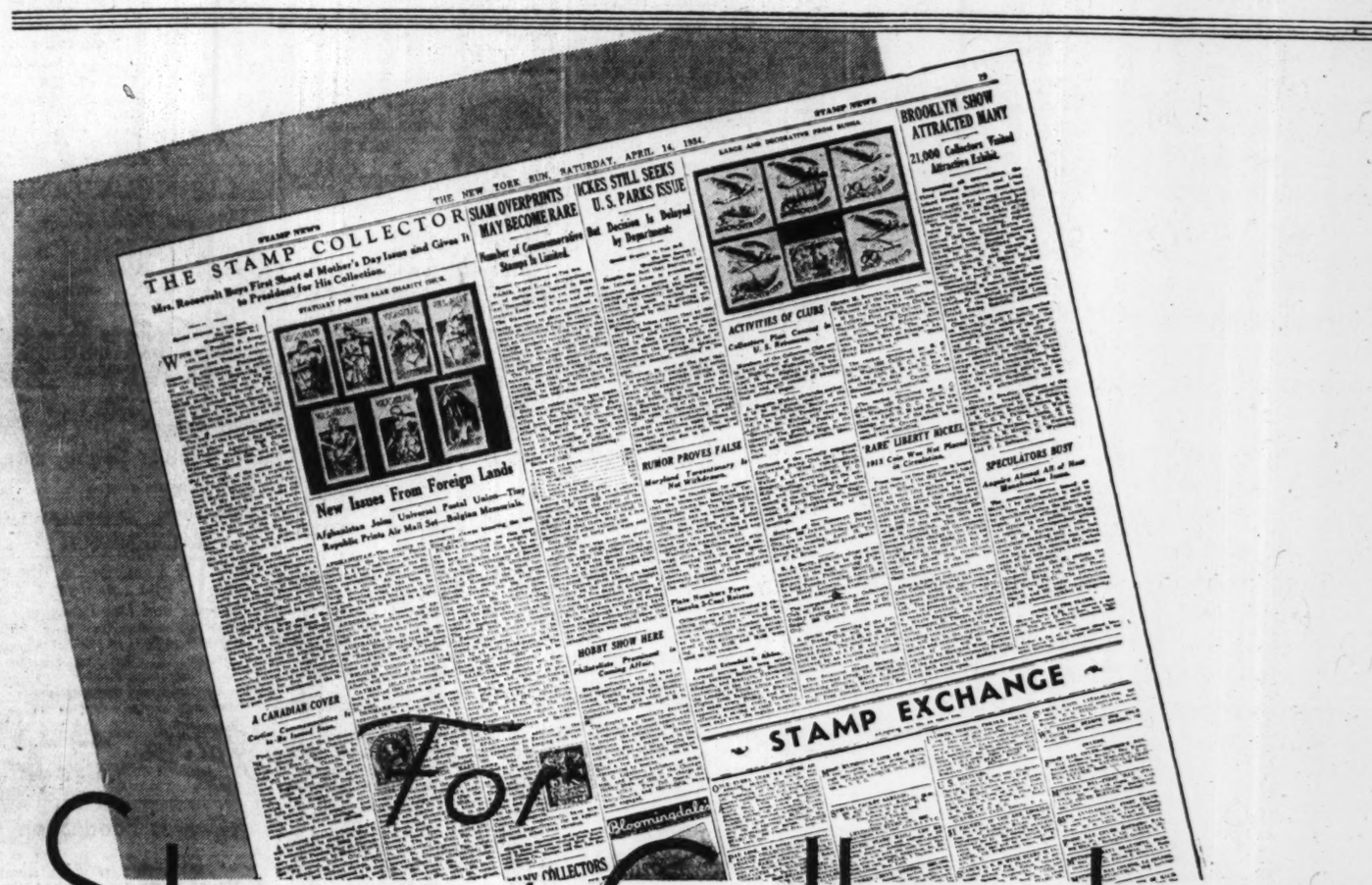
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8—Princeton University's oldest undergraduate custom, started in 1760, less than five years after the College of New Jersey had been moved from Newark to Nassau Hall here, saw another year added to its venerable history last week when Senior Singing, one of the features of the close of the academic term at Princeton, started on the well-worn steps of that ancient edifice.

Long before the Revolution, students gathered in front of Nassau Hall at Commencement time for singing, and the custom has persisted in one form or another ever since. "Cupid Triumphant," "Jersey Blue," and "Honest Harry" were among some of the first songs sung, while the rise of the Glee Club half a century later brought in its wake organized singing in approximately the present form.

During the Civil War, the music became patriotic for the most part, while following the war period, congregational singing and religious music was popular. During the 1880's there was a two-weeks' period after the final examinations, known as "Senior Vacation," which was devoted to the writing of theses. During this period seniors only would gather around the bronze Tigers flanking the steps of Nassau Hall each evening and devote themselves to a few hours of community singing.

Now, beginning early in May and continuing until the night before Commencement, seniors drift toward the lawn in front of Old Nassau as the bell in its tower melodiously chimes the hour of 9. Some sit on the worn stone steps, now much too small to accommodate the entire group, while others lounge on the wooden benches on either side, especially made to take care of the overflow. The night before graduation, after the final song is sung, the seniors carry these benches to the quadrangle behind Nassau Hall, where they are burned around the historic Princeton cannon, to symbolize the breaking of the ties which have bound the class together for four delightful years.



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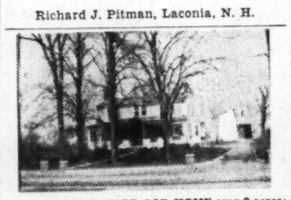

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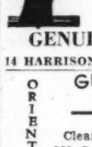

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ENGLEWOOD

THE DUNWOODY CO.
Chevrolet and Oldsmobile
59 ENGLE STREET Tel. ENG 3-3737

New and Used Cars
The Dunwoody Co.
Ask for
B. R. HALLINGER
TELS. ENG. 3-3737-38-39

ELLEN E. WOOD
Gift and Beauty Shoppe
Zotos Permanent Wave
No Machine—No Electricity
11 N. Dean Street Tel. Eng. 3-0306

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 4-9348
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Sport and daytime dresses, individual styling, economically priced.
HOBART TOMPKINS JACK SWITZER

Art Flower Shop, Inc.
PHONE 3-4884-5
39 PARK PLACE ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

HACKENSACK

Normandy Laundry Co., Inc.
147 Meadow Road, Rutherford, N. J.
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
We pay toll charges from Hack. 2-3, Teaneck 6, Armory 4, Sherwood 2, Lambert 3-8.
Call W. X. 8000—other exchanges call Ruth. 2-0900
Serving Bergen and Passaic Counties
YOU CAN ALWAYS GET IT AT
Feist BAKERS
We Satisfy in All Dainty Work
747 MAIN STREET
HACK. 3-1409

Aylwards Food Shop
Nuts and Candy
254 MAIN TREET HACK. 2-1932

HOBOKEN

GRULICH & SONS
FLORAL ARTISTS
Member of Florists' Telegraph Del. Assn.
616 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Opp. the U. S. Theatre Phone Hob. 3-0510

IRVINGTON

Charles Girrbach
(Mrs. Girrbach, Proprietor)
Offers a Complete Line of
FINE FURNITURE
21 Years in Irvington
861 Springfield Avenue
Telephone ESsex 2-4331

IRVINGTON WINDOW SHADE & AWNING CO. Inc.
Serving the community for over 22 years.
Window Shades—Awnings
RIEGLER BROS.
Draperies, Slip Covers
Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
881 Springfield Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Phone ES. 3-3082

CHARLES BEAUTY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
1007 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Irvington, N. J.
Tel. Essex 2-9132

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3043-J.
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

The Grace Shoppe
688 Bergen Avenue, near Duncan Avenue
Properly Fitted Foundations
Hosiery Lingerie Novelties
Freda Maiz, *Prop.*
Tel. Delaware 3-1940

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln Street

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0308

FOR MOTHER'S DAY
Candy in Special Boxes
Cynthia Sweets, Whitman's, Pickwick Inn, Schrafft's, Louis Sherry.
Kindly place orders early.
Ben Falaté
CHOCOLATE SHOPPE
490 Bergen Avenue, corner Clinton Avenue

Dekimpe's Floral Shop
Remember Mother with Flowers on Mother's Day, May 13th
Telephone orders cheerfully filled
285 Central Avenue Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-0924

HENRY
Creator of Coiffures
To enhance feminine loveliness, HENRY adds genius in hair sculpturing and permanent waving.
By Appointment 26 Journal Square
Jo. Sq. 2-4760 Labor Building

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

P. DE GIOVANNI
Landscape Contractor and Gardener
Concrete work, top soil, manure, fertilizer. Call evenings, 313 Oswald Place, Vaux Hall. Un. 2-0015.

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W. 9-11 daily except Saturday.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

COTTONS ARE HERE!
Seersuckers, Piques, Broadcloths, Ginghams, Swisses, Stripes, Plaids, Dots and Pastels and lots of whites.
An unusually large early showing of Hot-Weather Clothes, $1.00 to $5.95
Miss Frances Shop
470 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR

DAWSON'S BEAUTY CULTURE
A Monitor Advertiser for Fifteen Years
Madison Bldg. Montclair 2-8900—8901

HENKE'S, Inc.
Jewellers
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

"The Madiste"
The Better Dressmaking at Prices to Meet Prevailing Conditions
THERESA M. CLEMENS
Hinck Bldg., Montclair

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9694

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00.
42 Fairfield Street (Watchung Plaza)
Phone Montclair 2-7282

Plaza Battery Service
Gas, Oil, Grease, Tires, Batteries and Accessories
245 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-7112

The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Newest Styles in Luncheon Sets for Spring, $2.95 to $65
118 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Massman Building

ELISE POWELL
MARINELLO GRADUTE
Latest Hair Styling - All branches of Beauty culture. Nine years in Montclair
Mar-Del Scientific Beauty Service
20 Church St. Tel. Mtclr. 2-7110

Freytag and Anderson INC FLORISTS
4 and 6 So. Park Street Montclair N. J. Phone Montclair, 2-2021—2022

The Montclair Food Co.
Incorporated
A Full Line of Groceries at Competitive Prices. *We Invite Your Inspection.*
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone 3-0220—0221

RUG CLEANING
Our Washing process will positively preserve the life of your rugs. We will give you quality work at competent prices. Your rugs are insured while in our possession.
Koren Kreedian, Inc. Mont. 2-0978
20 Church St. Mont. 3-1433

Landscape and Garden Work
Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.
ALEXANDER FERGUSON
403 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, N. J.
Phone Verona 8-7704-J

Montclair Tailoring Establishment
Do your Clothes need Remodeling?
My work is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
J. Braverman, 189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
Tel. Mtclr. 2-2674

MISS EVERETT, Inc.
Gowns
Sportwear
Millinery
Conservatively Priced
492 BLOOMFIELD AVE. MONTCLAIR

Painting and Decorating
HELGE A. T. AKERBERG
Phone Mtclr 2-0665 Mt. View 8-1085

WILSON'S SEEDS
(Plaza Seed Store)
Seeds—Plants—Bulbs—Fertilizers
(Opposite Lackawanna Station)
Phone Montclair 2-2433
284 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
28 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
WINDOW SHADES and AWNINGS
9 MIDLAND AVENUE
Montclair, N. J. Telephone 2-6208

NEWARK

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

QUALITY CLEANING SERVICE
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses
$1.00
— HOLLAND'S —
587 So. Orange Avenue Phone Es. 2-1610

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK (Continued)

Broadway Hardware Co.
(Herbert T. Seck, Proprietor)
"Pittsburgh Proof" Paint Products
Shades—Janitor Supplies
GARDEN TOOLS
Grass Seed and Fertilizers
HUmboldt 2-0943 594 BROADWAY

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main St. Orange, N. J.

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Exclusive but not expensive
By trained experts.
OR 3-9516 337 MAIN ST.

If you find you are hard to fit try the
Embassy Dress Shoppe
MAIN ST. AND ESSEX AVE. OR. 3-0987

LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
Wallhide Paint
Pittsburgh Products
319 Main Street OR 3-8200

Call us for the
CLEANING—REPAIRING
STORING OF YOUR RUGS
Thirty years' expert service.
Call ORange 3-0600
A. K. ZOTIAN & SONS

Walk-Over and Florsheim Shoes for Men
Drew Arch Rest Shoes for Women
SONNENSCHEIN'S
("BETTER SHOES")
430 MAIN STREET ORANGE

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 WAVERLY PLACE S. Or. 2-2260

PATERSON

H. METZ
Metz Arch Mode Footwear
"THE FINEST IN FOOTWEAR"
"Reasonably Priced" 203 MARKET ST.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RU

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

New York Floral Company's Flowers invite you to come in.
Its management welcomes you at 906-912 HAMILTON STREET

BETHLEHEM

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS at GOODENOUGH'S
834 MAIN STREET PHONE 812

CHESTER

RIGHT NOW! ORDER YOUR AWNINGS
Let us recover your furniture.
D. SPRUANCE HALL
22nd and Upland Street Phone Ches. 6615

ERIE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

The Halle Bros. Co
118-124 WEST TENTH STREET

For Mother's Day

Many appropriate gifts may be found in all our departments. Be sure to visit the GIFT SHOP on the second floor.

Carl H. Meiser
Meat Market
We Specialize in Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th Street ERIE, PA.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.

See the new General Electric Refrigerators sold on convenient payments.

COAL—COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery.
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 22-097

"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

FLANNEL SUITS
A beautiful all-season Flannel in Mist-Blue, Silver-Gray and Bankers-Gray, styled in either single or double-breasted models, reasonably priced $25 to $33.50.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE ST., ERIE

Jewelry is an ideal MOTHER'S DAY GIFT
SEE
Ford E. O'Dell
JEWELER
907 West Ninth Street Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the watch for you"

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
Ferndell Pure Food Store
SECOND AND STATE STREETS

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Mixed Salted Nuts	89c Lb.
Salted Peanuts	30c Lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates	60c Lb.

Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

NORRISTOWN

G. H. CLEMMER
Jeweler
CURREN ARCADE, NORRISTOWN
We are licensed by the Government to buy
Gold, Silver and Platinum

PHILADELPHIA

Eugenie Marion French Milliner
Custom Made Hats
A few delightful models on hand for your convenience.
REMODELING
1618 Latimer Street
Between Locust and Spruce
Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W

FLOWERS
BELLE R. KINSLOE
21 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Deliveries Anywhere

GRACE & MERIT
1120 CHESTNUT STREET
New Store Brimful of New Millinery

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

PITTSBURGH

Eastman Kodak STORES Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

Moore's Beauty Parlor
NEW EUGENE PERMANENT WAVE
specially recommended for white hair.
340 No. Sheridan Avenue, E. E.
Pittsburgh, Pa. Montrose 7968

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH (Continued)

F. C. HINKEL & BRO. "Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R. D. No. 7, BELLEVUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

READING

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

SAYLOR'S
4TH AND PENN STREETS
Live Poultry direct from the farm, dressed in our Meat Department.

Foot-Craft Shoes
MANNING-ARMSTRONG
607 Penn Street
New home opposite Pomeroy's

The Bon Ton
MILLINERY and DRESSES
408 Penn St.
Famous for Delicious Foods . . . Since 1911!
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Avenue

SCRANTON

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(ANN K. STRAUSS)
Black, Brown, Red, White Hats now showing. Smart, neat new models for Decoration Day.
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

The Highway Shop
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
The THRIFT DRESS SHOP

ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Essolene
Guaranteed Smoother Performance
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
511 BEAVER STREET
Tel. Sewickley 211

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. Drynan & Sons
Try HERZBRUN'S
for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FINE TAILORING
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289
601 BEAVER STREET

Hugh A. McMaster
Flowers of Quality
503 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
MILK, CREAM, EGGS and BUTTER
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
SHREDDED WHEAT
426 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 43

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat"

UPPER DARBY

BLVD. 2525 *"Smiling Service"*
STEWART
Cleaners and Dyers
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collection and Delivery

SHERRY'S
MARKET at 69TH STREET
A Restaurant that caters to family trade.
Complete Luncheons 35c
Full Course Dinners 50 and 65c
Banquet room for private affairs.

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.

WILKINSBURG

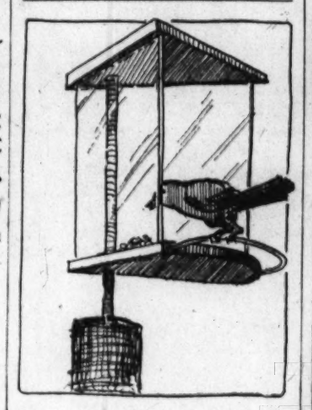
G. C. KESLAR
Meats, Butter, Eggs
Monarch Brand Foods
808 WOOD STREET Churchill 5174

Dresses and Millinery
"Formfit" Girdles
at
THE CHARME SHOP
723 PENN AVE.

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
1940 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 0383

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Bird Cafeteria

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FIRST come, first served; and though the early bird may not get the worm in this particular case, at least he is sure of picking up some choice tit-bits. The bird cafeteria was designed by Hermann Dorcum of Willoughby, Ohio. It is done in the modern manner and is expected to attract only the most up-to-date birds to your yard. (United States Patent No. 1954286.) The triangular base has two sides inclosed by glass, so that it will swing around in the wind and present the entrance always on the lee side.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Haran

THE town of Haran was situated in Mesopotamia some 120 miles northeast of the modern Aleppo, and is of considerable importance in tracing the movements of the early patriarchs mentioned in Genesis. Terah migrated to Haran from Ur of the Chaldees, together with his son Abram, his daughter-in-law Sarai, and his grandson Lot (whose father's name was Haran) (Gen. 11:27); and it was at Haran Terah passed on (Gen. 11:31-32).

According to Gen. 12:5, it was from Haran that Abram set out with Sarai and Lot on his first memorable journey to Canaan.

Abram's brother Nahor (Gen. 11:26) seems to have moved to Haran from Babylonia somewhat later than the others, and Haran came to be known as the "city of Nahor" (Gen. 24:10).

Haran was the home of Rebekkah, the wife of Isaac (Gen. 24:10, 15, 67), and of her brother Laban (Gen. 27:43), with whom Jacob served 14 years for Laban's daughters Leah and Rachel.

In Lighter Vein

Today's Limerick

To write limericks, oh how I've sighed!
The successes of others I've ighed.
But this is my first
Limerickal burst
So it can't be denied I have trighed.

At Home

"We shall reside at the Old Manse," said the bride.

The reporter wrote: "When they return from their honeymoon, the newlyweds will live with the bride's father."

Sniff! Sniff!

Little Mary was fond of apples. One day, while out playing, she decided to visit one of the neighbors, who was deep in the process of making an apple pie. Sideling up to the table, the child innocently remarked: "I smell apples."

The good woman immediately offered her some of the cut pieces. "Oh no thanks!" quickly came the astonishing reply, "It's *whole* apples I smell!"

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

319

He sold or rented the various and sundry toys he kept in stock in his store to anybody who seemedas though they could be useful to them particularly to relatives who liked to avail themselves of them to make visiting children happy while they visited them

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Intimate Scenes Recorded by Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are: ("Dolly") June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.; ("Giddap") Margaret V. Siddall, Moravia, N. Y.; ("Two Heads") Gladys W. Hitchcock, Toronto; ("Sunshine") Miss DeBella; ("Stop") Constance J. Young, Medford, Mass.; ("Boston Pilot") J. M. Clark, Hoboken, N. J.; ("Now Watch") Mrs. D. M. McKeithan, Austin, Texas.

Mr. Scroggins

Good Words for Rain

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THREE small squirrels sat in a row under an edge of the large fountain on Lafayette Mall, Boston Common. The fountain was not spouting water, but the sky was. It was raining hard. The three small squirrels looked at one another and at the rain and at the sky—and shook their heads.

"We can't do much," said the first small squirrel.

"We can't do much," said the second small squirrel.

"We can't do much," said the third small squirrel.

A hearty voice sounded. "Can't do much indeed?" it said.

The three small squirrels looked at one another and forced small smiles. They knew the voice of Mr. Scroggins. They also knew from experience

Staff Artist
Scroggins Tells About the Rain

that it was useless to be unhappy and discontented with Scroggins about. So they smiled, which was unusual for them on a rainy day.

Scroggins stood before them and smiled back. His high silk hat was wet. His coat was wet, including both tails. His small cane was wet.

"Mr. Scroggins, you're wet," said the first small squirrel.

"Mr. Scroggins, you're wet," said the second small squirrel.

Before the third small squirrel could say whatever he was on the point of saying, Scroggins took off the high hat and crept under the edge of the fountain.

"When the rain stops," he said, "I'll take you to see Levi."

The three young squirrels laughed and shouted. "Wonderful!" they said in chorus. "Hooray for Levi!"

"Yes, Hooray for Levi!" exclaimed Scroggins. "Levi is back again and it's surprising how small he is. I believe he's an even smaller orphan turtle than he was last year."

The three young squirrels now smiled in real earnest.

"You smile," said Scroggins, settling back against the stone base of the fountain and clasping his cane, "because you have something to look forward to after the rain."

The three young squirrels nodded politely.

"But you don't have to wait till after the rain," he said, "to find out that rain is a wonderful thing, especially this time of year. And this rain," he said, rubbing the damp from his high hat with his sleeve, "is a very very good rain because the grass needs it. After the rain the grass will be greener."

"That's right," said the first young squirrel.

"After the rain the buds will be bigger," said Scroggins.

"That's right," said the second young squirrel.

"And after the rain, the flowers in the public garden will be happier," said Scroggins.

"That's right," said the third young squirrel.

Just then the rain stopped, and the sun came out. The three young squirrels and Scroggins set out to see Levi; and as they looked on the grass, the buds, and the flowers, they all agreed that the good words Mr. Scroggins had spoken about rain were all true, every word.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Photo Tinting

IN OUR neighborhood a young woman of artistic taste is securing delightful and profitable results by tinting photographs. The work is done in her home, and the fees are reasonable.

In speaking of her work and experience, she told me that she had had some art instruction, but had never had the opportunity to study photo tinting. Having a strong desire to learn, she secured a textbook on the subject and a box of photo oil colors, and proceeded to work on all the snapshots in her home. Through some friends who first saw and liked them, she got a few orders. Now she is kept busy.

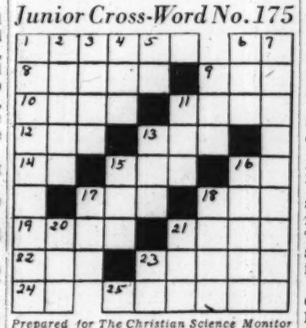
(Mrs.) W. A. G.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

WHEN the winds fail, take to the oars.—LATIN PROVERB.

Junior Cross-Word No. 175



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Steadfast.
6—Myself.
8—Island of Malay Archipelago.
9—Slack.
10—River in Germany.
11—To twist out of shape.
12—Large covered wagon.
13—Bovine animal.
14—Jehovah.
15——— Bernardino is in southern California.
16—State ranking 41st in area (abbr.).
17—To plunge or immerse.
18—Portuguese money of account.
19—Leave out.
21—Venture.
22—Edge.
23—To pretend.
24—Diminutive of Edmund.
25—Artistic dance.

Down

1—One who loads and unloads vessels in port.
2—Pertaining to tides.
3—So be it.
4—And not.
5—Symbol for chromium.
6—Deface.
7—Wise.
9—Litigation.
11—Gained in competition.
13—Cover the top.
15—To perch.
16—Mingle.
17—Faint.
18—Wading bird.
20—Denoting the middle part.
21—State admitted to Union in 1787 (abbr.).
23—Musical note.
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Richmond News Leader: The final test of hospitality is to have your 12-year-old bring a few classmates to spend the night.

Omaha World-Herald: It's a fine idea to plant trees, but the man who is the real hero is the one who can make a blade of grass grow upon a lawn used as a playfield for a family of boys.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"SUNSHINE Through the Redwoods" is a striking picture of redwoods silhouetted against the sun. The picture would have had a stronger inspirational value if the child had been looking at the main point of interest, instead of away from it. One feels that there is something more important to observe than the glorious light. Moving the figure to the right would improve the composition.

"A Stop for Water" is weak because the obtrusive background detracts from the children. The action and pose, however, are pleasing in this picture; and specially commendable is the fact that the little ones seem to be unmindful of the camera. The picture tells a story and is, as well, an attractive child photograph.

The same criticism may be made regarding background in "Now Watch Me Go." The eye wanders all over the picture, when it should rest easily on the figure of the boy. The background should always be subordinated to the main point of interest.

"Two Heads Are Better Than One" is an example of a picture having a strong main point of interest, with everything else in the picture secondary.

In "Boston Pilot Boat on Station," the boat is going out of the picture, which results in a weak composition. If the reader will cover some of the space at the stern of the boat, improvement will result. The horizon line cuts the picture in half. Some of the water in the foreground should be omitted.

"Nice Dolly" has good action and is a pleasing child picture. The print is somewhat too "contrasty," having too strong high lights. The spotty background is objectionable.

"Giddap" would be strengthened by eliminating the pole back of the boy. It seems to grow out of the boy's shoulder.

Daily Anecdote

Coolidge Brevity

THE stories concerning the brevity of Calvin Coolidge are not altogether myths. When taking the office of president of the Massachusetts Senate in 1915 for a second term he delivered an inaugural address which is said to be the shortest in history. It bears repeating:

"Honorable Senators:

"My sincerest thanks. I offer you. Conserve the firm foundations of our institutions. Do your work with the spirit of a soldier in the public service. Be loyal to the Commonwealth and to yourselves. And be brief; above all things, be brief."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmington, Ohio

TWO women, whose husbands were employed in a manufacturing concern that had found it difficult to keep in operation, were discussing their problems. It was the beginning of winter, and one was saying that she did not feel she could go through another winter if it was going to be as trying as the one before. There had been little work, consequently little money for grocery bills, for rent, and for needed clothing.

The other woman spoke up cheerfully: "I know how you feel; I have often felt the same way. But, somehow, last winter I began to see things in a different light. I felt that surely, if I had only enough faith and would be steadfast in that faith, our needs would be met. My husband laughed at me, but that did not discourage me. I stopped my worrying and I never for one moment doubted that our needs would be met. I was always grateful for every blessing, no matter how small, that came to us.

"We were never cold, never actually hungry, although sometimes our rations seemed rather meager. And the necessary clothing for the children and ourselves was always provided through some channel.

"I have always loved the first verse of the 11th chapter of Hebrews: 'Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' This 'faith' was the one 'substance' I seemed to have; and as I held on to that, the evidence of the unseen has become visible, and I find that I am gaining a new courage from the trials we have passed through."

After a few moments of silent contemplation on the part of her friend, she thanked the joyous one for showing her experience, and remarked that her pathway could never seem quite so hopeless again.

What Do You Read?

New Features Are Clamoring for Space; Some of the Old Must Go

IN THE space opposite each feature, mark an "R" if you read it **regularly**, an "O" for **occasionally**, an "S" for **seldom**, and an honest —— (dash) for **never**. The survey will be of no value unless the marks are quite frank.

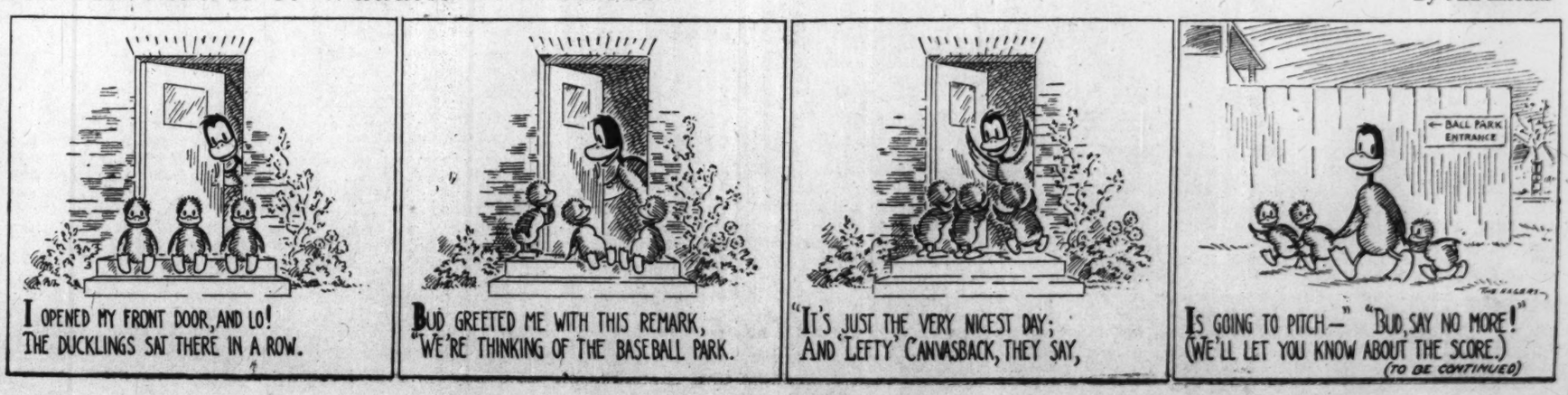
Readers who contribute this necessary information will please NOT sign their names. This is an impersonal survey.

Mark your ballot and mail it as soon as possible to the FEATURE EDITOR, One, Norway Street, Boston.

Ad-O-Grams	
All Nature	
Betty Bee	
Brevities	
Camera Club Pictures	
Carnival of Flags	
Cartoons of the Week	
Children's Corner	
Daily Anecdote	
Editor's Puzzle	
Facts About the Bible	
For the Scrapbook	
In Lighter Vein	
Junior Cross-Word	
News About Newspapers	
Odds and Ends	
Parables of Safed	
Pict-O-Grams	
Quotation for Today	
Scroggins	
Snubs	
State Flowers	
Sundial	
Typ-O-Graphs	
Vocations	
Waddles	
What They Say	
With the Inventors	
Word a Day	
World News Map	
Worth Knowing	
Your Camera	

The Adventures of Waddles—*To the Ball Park*

By THE HAGERS


I OPENED MY FRONT DOOR, AND LO! THE DUCKLINGS SAT THERE IN A ROW.
BUD GREETED ME WITH THIS REMARK, "WE'RE THINKING OF THE BASEBALL PARK.
"IT'S JUST THE VERY NICEST DAY; AND 'LEFTY' CANVASBACK, THEY SAY,
← BALL PARK ENTRANCE
IS GOING TO PITCH—" "BUD, SAY NO MORE! (WE'LL LET YOU KNOW ABOUT THE SCORE.)
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Republican Rebuilding

AMERICANS who really believe in two-party government must welcome the resuscitation of the Republican Party. For more than a year the country has been without the services of an effective opposition, but there are increasing signs that that essential office is to be resumed. Republicans in Congress are beginning to get their breath back. Few of them are as sound and penetrating critics of the New Deal as that old-fashioned Democrat, Senator Glass, but they have raised salutary objections to some phases of the Roosevelt régime, notably the handling of the air-mail incident.

Now comes announcement of the reorganization of the Republican National Committee. And that raises the question, What kind of opposition can be organized? The news that Mr. Everett Sanders is resigning as chairman and that former Senator Watson is seeking the job has brought counter moves from the more progressive element in the party, demanding that the Republican New Deal begin with a liberal, young and western chairman.

In this connection it is reported that Mr. Hoover, as titular head of the party, will have a hand in turning it toward a more progressive position, although resolved not to be a presidential candidate himself in 1936. It is recalled that he opposed Mr. Watson as Republican leader in the Senate. Mr. Hoover retains considerable influence—it should not be forgotten that 16,000,000 people voted for him—and certainly on this question he will be backed up by a host of Republicans who are determined that the Democratic Party shall have no monopoly on liberalism and social reform. There has been a noticeable lack of an opposition program.

The best the Republican leaders in Congress have done in the way of discovering "issues" is to attack the reciprocal tariff plan and jump in behind the veterans' lobby in the destruction of the Economy Act. On neither has their stand been consistent with Republican tradition or useful to the country. For the rest there has been some hit or miss sniping at the Administration—charges that it was destroying the Constitution, setting up a dictatorship, or launching into Communism.

However, as opponents begin to discover rational ground on which they can turn and fight, as the Administration accumulates mistakes, and as the country as a whole becomes more prosperous—and more vocal—there will be increasing opportunity for the Republican Party.

What use shall be made of that opportunity? Shall the Republican Party "stand pat" and merely wait for a reaction against Rooseveltian experiments? Or shall it take a positive and more advanced position? Recent shifting of party allegiance and the support given Mr. Roosevelt by Republicans has encouraged the hope that at last the parties might become distinguishable from each other by their principles.

The assumption has been that the Republican Party would become frankly conservative and all Democrats would be liberals. A certain curious reversal of rôles has fostered such an alignment. The Democrats, from being the traditional upholders of state rights, have become in practice federalists, building up the power of the central government. The Republicans have become the special defenders of individual and local liberties against Washington. And they have been stealing Democratic thunder, announcing themselves as "true liberals."

Should this movement be continued, as Mr. Hoover and Senator Borah evidently desire, or should the party swing back to a more conservative attitude? Regardless of desires, the latter course is the more likely. And possibly if Republican strength is based more definitely on the East more of the party's progressives will pass definitely to the Democrats.

It would be a pity if the parties should divide wholly on sectional lines. But this danger is not immediate. There are too many progressives in the West who will remain Republicans and too many conservatives in the South who will remain Democrats. And the risk of sectional division is so remote that it should not deter efforts to have the parties divide more definitely on principles and seek office to advance those principles rather than merely to enjoy the spoils.

Canada and the United States

CANADA, perhaps alone among the great nations, has no potential enemy. Amid wars and rumors of wars she knows she will neither attack nor be attacked. As a people she is at peace with the world, concerned only lest her membership in the League of Nations or in the lesser league of the British Commonwealth should draw her into trouble against her better judgment.

And the main source of this quietude, whether openly admitted or not, has its inception not in her comparative isolation from the European and Far Eastern storm centers, not in her almost total lack of armaments, not even in the protection of the British Navy, but in the proximity of the United States of America and all that relationship means.

Exactly what *does* it mean? This is what a special committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has undertaken to find out, reasoning hopefully that in its findings may lie the secret of world peace. For two years this committee, with staffs in both countries, has been quietly surveying economic, social and political contacts between Canada and the United States, and it probably will be another two years before the results are ready for publication. In the meantime, whether the evidence adduced proves applicable to the world's needs or not, we might ourselves review the more obvious contacts.

First in importance is the personal equation. In sentiment at least the people are of one race, one language, one faith. Scarcely a family in either country but has a friend or a relative in the other, while leaders in government, finance, education and science often enough are citizens by adoption, scarcely conscious of the fact that they have crossed an international boundary.

Second is the amicable contact of just and equitable agreements and treaties such as the boundary waters treaty, the treaty relative to demarcation of the international boundary, and the general arbitration convention—all of which are sufficiently elastic to cover every problem that may arise, not through the fixed letter but through friendly intercourse about the conference table.

Third are the business and financial contacts that, through investments, branch industries and affiliations of every kind, make coöperation a veritable necessity to the welfare of both countries.

Fourth—and its effect cannot be overestimated—is the close intercommunication through the arts: literature and music, periodicals and press, radio broadcasting, service clubs and tourist travel, permitting the people as a whole to see, hear, read and ponder the most intimate thoughts of their neighbors.

Thus, despite what Canada considers some very unfair boundary settlements in the past, despite evidence of "narrow nationalism" in both countries, manifested in high tariff walls, dumping duties and quotas, these contacts are strong enough to rob competition of the stings of anger and suspicion and to insure that the 150 years of peace between these two nations shall continue until the settlement of all international disputes through arbitration and neighborly understanding becomes an accomplished fact.

The Economics of Limitation

JAPAN is the only country in the world which has been expanding its foreign trade during the depression. In 1933 its trade advanced from yen 3,000,000,000 to yen 3,600,000,000, or 20 per cent. The world has suddenly waked up to the contrast. In the United States even the President himself has been studying the figures. In Britain the issue has grown into a trade war. And people are reaching for the most plausible explanation.

One of these explanations is a depreciated currency. It is true that Japan has cut its currency more than other countries. The dollar is 59.06 per cent of its old gold equivalent; the pound about 60 per cent; but the yen is as low as 35 per cent. None can gainsay Japan's theoretical advantage. But since the trek from the gold standard started, the world has learned a good deal about the effects of depreciation on foreign trade. One is that it works just so long as the nation traded with allows it to work. Almost every important country has a series of extra-tariff barriers intended to keep out this kind of competition. Why, then, have Japanese goods been let in?

The reason is that, while Japan has been underselling its competitors in so-called "neutral" markets, it has been buying in those markets. This is a much greater factor than a depreciated currency in accounting for Japan's success. In a world of sellers, Japan has appeared as both seller and buyer, and markets are not going to shut out goods from a country which is willing to extend its buying. Rather they are going to divert business to it.

Take the case of South America. Japan's trade victories in this territory are the subject nowadays of both press and radio comment. But the public hears only about the increase in Japanese exports. Figures of the United States Department of Commerce show Japanese exports to South America went up in 1933 from 13.1 to 30.3 million yen, or an increase of 130 per cent. Its imports, however, jumped from 4.6 to 12.8 million yen, or an increase of 180 per cent. Is there any wonder that South America has preferred Japanese goods? Not only is Japan supplying South America with what it wants, but it is providing a good market for South America.

Japan is also said to owe its success to cheap labor. If this were so, then the Chinese would be world sellers, for they have much cheaper labor than Japan. Yet the Chinese, though possessing modern cotton textile mills, cannot compete with the Japanese in China itself. The world must now recognize the fact that Japan is a country of labor which has become highly skilled. It is the skill and not the cheapness of that labor that is the modern phenomenon.

Japan has had more reason than any other country to pour its genius into foreign trade. Buying is absolutely essential to it. It shares this dependence with Britain. Both countries found themselves out on a very bleak limb when the world started to go in for economic nationalism. They had to sell if they were to buy. Yet former customers were making their own manufactures. Britain's solution was to cut down food imports and grow its own. If the world would not buy from British manufacturers, Britain could not buy the world's foodstuffs. Japan, enmeshed in international broils, perhaps forced into them by economic pressure, chose the course of underselling the world so as to buy necessary goods.

It saw an opportunity to expand its commerce with South America when the Roosevelt Administration started its career by toying with the chimera of self-sufficiency. The Moleyites, or "intranationalists" were then influential in the determination of policy. At their instigation scores of trade commissioners were recalled from foreign ports. With America embarked on autarchy, they were no longer needed. But the hydra-headed difficulty of plowing under or otherwise destroying an exportable surplus has turned the Administration's eyes back to foreign markets. Lo! it finds a Japanese salesman well intrenched in every one of them.

Another lesson in the economics of limitation!

The Pulitzer Prizes and a Leak

NO LESS stimulating than the annual Pulitzer awards are the annual differences of opinion over them. This year an additional fillip has been provided by the "leak" which made known a week in advance of the official announcement the winners of the fiction and drama prizes. The publicity value of these incidents is considerable.

Agitation among those who may disagree with the awards should be mitigated by the reflection that the judges do not presume to identify the "best" American literary and journalistic work of the year. As we have pointed out before, the basis of the awards must be remembered. Thus the novel which "shall best present the whole atmosphere of American life" and the play which "best represents the educational value and power of the stage" (in the opinion of the judges) are to receive the prizes. The tests are not literary and dramatic, but social and educational.

Dissidents may be further mollified by the fact that unanimity is not always to be found among the distinguished men and women intrusted with the task of thus furthering the cause of letters. This year, the Advisory Board of the Columbia School of Journalism overruled the recommendations of the juries invited to assist in choosing the favored play and the honored history. The drama jury voted unanimously for a play which did not win the approval of the board. Two members of the history jury voted for a book which did not appeal so strongly to the board. The third member of this jury recommended that no prize should be awarded this year in history. Nevertheless, the board made its own choice. In each of these instances, the decision of the board was upheld by the trustees of the university.

These disagreements should disturb nobody, except perhaps those who were runners-up for the prizes. It is a sign of mental vigor and health that there should be differences of opinion.

The Casual Day

Lesson on the Lute

I went to see a poet—
It might be I could learn
New skill to aid the battle
Of my verse and its return.

I said "I am from Hingham,
An old village by the sea."
A soft look came into his eyes,
And then he questioned me:
"Have you been long in Hingham?"
"It is now twelve years or so."
"Then you know my forget-me-nots!
You too have seen them grow
Along that winding little brook
That ends at Hingham bay.
The seeds came from old Hingham
Long ago, the townsfolk say.
Let me close my eyes and see them:
Sky-blue blossoms, quiet glen!
One can only touch such beauty
With the deftest brush or pen."
I felt the color mounting
To my face, it would not stop—
I did know his dear flowers,
But I bought them in a shop!

I called upon a poet,
Some far secret to explore.
He talked of blue forget-me-nots
That grew right at my door!

R. D. S.

"Roosevelt Weighs 10 Billion Cut In War Debt Interest."—Headline.

And perhaps one way to increase debtors' interest in these debts is to decrease the interest on them.

A dining-room steward, recalling a fifteen-dollar tip Mr. Insull had given him, described his benefactor as a "great guy." A disappointed investor, recalling a tip somebody had given him about Mr. Insull's securities, would be likely to offer a very different opinion. In either case it is altogether possible that the tip may have warped the judgment.

"Mr. Agar's book is not very closely integrated, and contains many arguable assertions; but the theme is worth careful study," one critic said of it. Houghton Mifflin Company are the publishers.

In the minds of the judges, the book filled all requirements as "the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example." Dodd, Mead & Co. published the book.—New York paper's account of Pulitzer prize awards.

Another Pulitzer prize dispute?

H. H. wishes to thank the United States for the magnificent response which it has made to the proposal to found a Society for the Protection of Words, with a subsidiary branch to look after metaphors. He has noted that no less than .0000016 per cent of the entire population of the United States have hastened to join the S. P. W. Both these gentlemen have entered with avidity and keenness into the great task of preventing cruelty to metaphors.

The Return

Old Jethro met him with a grin:
"I'm glad to see you back agin."

Said Bill (one of the local men),
"Well, well! So you're in town agen."

Our hero hid his poignant pain:
"How fine to see the hills again."

W B.

Publication in Great Britain of President Roosevelt's new book, "On Our Way," has brought praise from many leaders of British thought. Indeed, warm as is the commendation of their President among Americans, the British compliments are such as to make it seem true that even in the New Deal era the prophet is relatively without honor in his own country.

Bluie

"The Story of a Blue Jay"

MANY persons consider the blue jay a wild, untamable, noisy marauder. I did myself; but a thrilling and very unusual experience has decidedly reversed my opinion. On a cold morning, early last June, I picked up a young jay under our trees in the yard, apparently just out of the nest, unable to fly, and half dead from cold. I warmed it, and it began to revive, so I fed it some bread dipped in warm milk, and soon it became quite lively, and ate eagerly some worms which I dug for it. It grew and flourished, and now Bluie, as we call him, has become a most interesting and lovable member of the household.

At first I put him in a little nest in the bottom of a tall metal wastebasket at night; but very soon he hopped out of this receptacle, and perched on the rung of the kitchen stool, where he tucked his head under his wing, and slept very comfortably. I pulled the shades down, so he would not wake up too early, but he soon began to fly upstairs before I was ready to come down, so we found the screened porch a more desirable place of residence for him. He selected a spot on the extreme end of the high iron bar of the porch swing as his sleeping perch, and retires at dark, always in exactly the same spot.

His efforts to fly were quite amusing; he would size up his objective point, balance himself, and make passes, swaying back and forth, and then fly, very often missing his mark, and tumbling on the floor, where he would right himself, and try again. In a few days he could fly very well; when I took him out, he would fly a short distance, and then come back to me.

I took him in the auto to a lawn party at the home of a friend and, to the amazement and delight of those present, he sat on the arm of my chair, and made no effort to fly away. On the way he perched on the steering wheel between my hands, and as I made turns he would be thrown about, but managed to stick to the wheel.

* * *

When I go out on the porch in the morning, he flies to meet me with evident joy, and when I hold out my finger, he steps on it carefully, with such a captivating little air of complete confidence that I never fail to get a thrill. When I give him food, and he looks up at me gratefully, with his head cocked on one side, he is quite irresistible.

He is fond of butter, potatoes, fruit, meat, and peanuts, as well as bread, and, of course, eats worms also. A tin can of worms is kept in a convenient place, and when so inclined, Bluie removes the cover and digs one out, holding it under his feet, if it is a large one, and battling with it until it is properly subdued, then gobbling it with great gusto.

He has a great propensity for hiding things. He hides bits of food, paper, or small stones from the fern box in our shoes or under our collars or down our backs, later coming to look for them. If he gets hold of anything, it is difficult to take it away from him, as he flies back and forth, holding it tightly in his beak. He pulled a button from my sweater, and refused to part with it, carrying it away to some hiding place. The following day he brought it out, and I succeeded in getting it away from him.

One day I saw him with a rubber band, and attempted to take it away from him, whereupon he hastily gobbled it. I was rather alarmed, but the following day I found it. It had been "unswallowed." This occurred three times, and the fourth time I saw him trying to eat the rubber band, I gave chase, caught him, and took it away from him forcibly.

When I take a nap on the porch swing, he will sometimes come and sit on my ankle or hand, curl one foot under him, close his eyes, and take a nap, too. At other times he will take the comb and pins out of my hair, carry them away to some hiding place, peck at my shoes or any buttons or buckles visible, and otherwise amuse himself. He is very clever at getting my "bobbie" pins, and will cuddle up to me until I cease to suspect any ulterior motive, then suddenly dart at the pin, and away he goes with it. Once, having made an unsuccessful attempt to get the pin out of my hair, he flew away and brought one that he had previously hidden away and sat on the foot of the swing with it, pecking at it very ostentatiously. It was so characteristic of a child's action, it was quite laughable.

* * *

When he wants to come into the house, he dashes against the glass of the door repeatedly, and if I open it even a crack, he darts in with unbelievable quickness, and is quite likely to be perched on the top of an upstairs window when I look for him. He seems to know when it is dinner time and "knocks" for admittance. He hops on the table and up to my husband's plate, where he waits politely for small morsels to be placed on the edge of it for him. Once, thinking the service too slow, he seized the entire serving of meat in his beak and, unable to carry it, let it fall in husband's lap.

When I sit down to peel apples, he is delighted, indeed; he sits on my hand, tries to pull the knife away from me, takes parings and carries them to various hiding places. When I sew, he tries to get the needle, pulls the thread, and once when I had a hem partly basted, he sat very still until he saw his opportunity, then, with a sudden dart, seized the thread and presto, the hem was out.

He is not unpleasantly noisy, just occasionally giving the raucous blue jay cry; but he has many and varied notes, and his gurgles, trills and whistles, with little chuckles and hisses, are amusing and delightful to hear.

He is handsome in form and beautiful in color, with a pert little crest that rises or falls with no apparent reason. His eyes close from the lower edge upward, instead of downward, as ours do. He takes his bath in a basin, and once when I took out a pail of water to clean the porch, promptly hopped into it and took his bath.

* * *

Our other house pet is Skippy, a snow-white bunny, with pink eyes, who is entirely housebroken. At first, Bluie resented Skippy's presence, flapping his wings and screaming at him; but very soon he became tolerant, then interested, and now is very fond of him, loving to be with him and sitting close to him, often hopping on his back or head without objection on Skippy's part. When Skippy eats, Bluie is more than an interested spectator; sometimes he literally takes the bread out of Skippy's mouth, or takes hold of the end of a long piece of clover that Skippy is eating, tugs at it until he gets it away from him, and makes a great show of trying to eat it, too.

The only time that Skippy shows any disapproval of Bluie's conduct is when the latter pecks his toenails, or pulls his whiskers or tweaks his ears; then he promptly betakes himself to another part of the house or porch; and once when I saw Bluie trying to hide something in Skippy's fur, his "tuckings-in" were evidently too vigorous, for Skippy hastily removed himself.

Skippy's favorite pastime is playing with a partially inflated paper bag, in the side of which he bites a hole, sticks his nose in it and gallops all over the house with the bag on his nose, leaping high, and apparently enjoying it immensely. Bluie watched him, and then took hold of the bag and pushed and pulled it a bit to see what it was all about. Often they go up and down the porch together, Skippy with the bag, Bluie flying just above his head.

Many friends and acquaintances to whom I told my story of Bluie were obviously, indeed some of them frankly, skeptical; but "seeing is believing," and they came, and saw, and marveled.

OLIVE C. KAUFMAN.

The War Barons—Who Are They?

WITHOUT endeavoring to be too inexplicit, let it be said that they are those whose incomes swell too frequently at the expense of the country of which they are supposed to be loyal citizens. It is well known that as the international political horizon darkens, the furnaces in the steel plants begin to burn more brightly, the foundries flourish and the public is in a measure deceived by what is described as the return of industrial activity, employment of more men and a good time to come.

Meanwhile look into the private offices of the directors of a firm manufacturing war material. Let one case be cited. Instructions, drawings and plans were issued from the central offices of one such firm presided over by war barons. Guns were to be manufactured, not merely revolvers but real naval guns, mountings and spare parts complete. What did that mean? The employment of more men, more wages paid out and received. No questions could be asked by subordinates who had to obey orders.

In due course the order, or part of it, was completed. Soon a powerful traction engine left the factory yard. Behind the traction engine was attached a train of cars loaded with many packing cases. On the packing cases was stenciled the word "Pianos." It so happened, however, that the heavy weight of the many "Pianos" resulted in the cars taking charge of the traction engine. The engine slewed round, the cars overturned, the cases burst and, not "Pianos," but naval guns with their mountings and spare parts were strewed about the road.

Are naval guns in packing cases labeled "Pianos" destined for an honest purpose? Who could say they were not eventually to be used against the very country whose citizens had manufactured them? It is obvious that such nefarious proceedings—and the above would be but one of many similar subtle schemes to deceive—must be stopped. A government is supposed to watch and work for the best interests of the country which placed it in power. Yet the fact cannot be denied that many, including some holding positions in the Government, are none too careful whence they receive their dividends or a large portion of their income.

Surely the first step would be to indorse the proposal already reported in the press to the effect that there should be no profits made on the manufacture of war material. At the same time the methods by which this terrible trade is sometimes carried on are so subtle that it might be difficult to prove in every case that the sudden activity of some steel works is due mainly if not entirely to orders for metal to be used for war purposes. But there is a way.

It is evident, also, that if the correction does not come from the top the day will come when it will start from the bottom, for sooner or later intelligent men will refuse to allow their talent and skill to be used in designing and constructing war material that may be turned against themselves and their own kith and kin.

The thing that is most distasteful to error or to subtle erroneous practices, and the thing that all engaged in these practices fear most, is exposure. Therefore full exposure of the plans and activities of the war barons is the first step. Let this first step be taken and taken thoroughly. There need be no fear as to the consequences. The determination to bring about such an exposure will have the support of all honest people. Such support will mean much.

A. HERVEY-BATHURST.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Bootlegger, Triumphant, Carries On

IT WAS predicted freely that should the nation abandon prohibition and launch upon a "greater experiment," the evils of the bootlegger, with the attendant crime structure supported by his lucrative industry, might be eliminated forever from the national scene. But, unfortunately, the bootlegger, it seems, is as active and as present as ever—operating now without the intensive vigilance of a federal prohibition force as a deterrent. . . .

The Government has more than ever an obligation to clean up this immense illicit traffic and manufacture of whisky which is said to exceed the legitimate whisky traffic. . . .

The bootlegger is the only one ahead of the game. The Government is not getting the taxes it should, the states, which it was contended had the solution of the immense problem already worked out, are floundering, with no effective manner of competing with the illicit trade; more liquor is being consumed. The advocates of temperance are losing out, the federal and state governments are losing out, and the lawful industry is struggling against the great odds which the triumphant bootlegger is creating.—*High Point (N. C.) Enterprise.*

France Restores a Tradition

FRANCE and art are in many minds synonymous. When we think of those French products with which we are familiar, we visualize something fine and beautiful. Not so with the Republic's postage stamps. . . . In the eyes of collectors the French stamps are at the very bottom of the scale.

But now all is to be changed. France has a new Minister of Posts. . . . M. Jean Mistler, who used to be Minister of Fine Arts, announces sweeping changes in the designs of almost all of the common values. . . . The stamp used for domestic letters will picture a crowing cock, symbol of the French nation; and the stamp used on foreign letters will picture a dove bearing an olive branch. Other denominations will illustrate historic French cities or events.

All of which brings delight to the heart of the great army of stamp collectors all over the world—and the hope that perhaps some day the United States may put a little artistry and imagination into its postage stamps, instead of using the bewhiskered portraits of former Presidents.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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"Magnanimous treatment of racial minorities would mark a new and hopeful stage in the advance toward higher social and moral ideals."

Drawn by W. J. Heffron

Nations Within Nations

By William Harbutt Dawson

Author of "Germany Under the Treaty"

FIRST LET THE PROBLEM be briefly stated. The racial minorities of the European continent at the present time are believed to represent a population of some 25,000,000, the majority dating from the peace treaties of 1919 and 1920.

The countries which suffered most were Germany and Hungary. The total number of Germans now living as minorities in Continental states, new and old, is about 12,000,000, of whom 3,500,000 are in Czechoslovakia, 1,700,000 in France, 1,350,000 in Poland, 800,000 in Roumania, 700,000 in Yugoslavia, 600,000 in Hungary, 300,000 in Italy, 150,000 in Belgium and 130,000 in Lithuania. Of Hungarians, the peace treaties transferred 1,600,000 to Roumania; 1,000,000 to Czechoslovakia and 500,000 to Yugoslavia. For most of the Germans and Hungarians so denationalized the change was to a lower plane of social and cultural life.

It was the avowed purpose of President Wilson's intervention in European politics to safeguard the future peace by reorganizing the Continent into states whose political and racial boundaries should be as far as possible coextensive. It seemed a high and laudable ideal, but it proved an impracticable one, for little or no account had been taken of the wide dissemination of the minorities in most countries, or of the fact that the war had greatly inflamed the old racial jealousies and territorial ambitions.

The consequence was that the peace settlement had no sooner been taken in hand than it became clear that whatever the frontier changes which might be made, the reduction of the alien groups in the vanquished states would be bound to transfer the minority problem in an acute form to the states to be enlarged or created. So it happened that the treaties of peace gave Czechoslovakia an alien population of 52 per cent, Yugoslavia one of 50 per cent, Poland one of 40 per cent, and Lithuania and Roumania one of 25 per cent.

While today the vast majority of the French, Italians, Poles, Serbs, Czechs, Roumanians, Danes and Letts now live in their own countries, some 13,000,000 people of the German race, 2,500,000 Hungarians and 4,000,000 Ukrainians live amid hostile conditions in states foreign to them.

But more has to be said. The statesmen of the allied and associated powers, who thus deliberately threw Europe into greater confusion than existed before, were fully conscious that in creating new and larger minorities they were accentuating the frictions and rancors which had been the cause of wars in the past, and would continue to be a source of danger.

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That was why it was thought necessary to require the states to which enemy territory was transferred to guarantee special franchises and privileges to their alien minorities by formal treaties or "declarations," France being the only important exception to this rule. What is not so well known as it should be is the fact that although these obligations were undertaken to the powers themselves, including the United States, as well as to the minorities, they have nowhere been faithfully carried out.

Default has been most glaring in Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Lithuania, but the record of Belgium and Czechoslovakia is far from creditable. The powers concerned and the League of Nations Council, which was given a supervisory duty in the matter, have lamentably failed to fulfill their trust.

Time after time, the grievances of the minorities

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GREEK AND ARMENIAN REFUGEES, DRIVING THEIR FLOCKS BEFORE THEM, STRAGGLE ALONG THE ROADS OF ASIA MINOR IN THEIR MIGRATION TO THE COAST

have been brought to the attention of the League Council, but in no single case has it taken a strong attitude and, though often petitioned, it has declined to this day to adopt or even to propose a system of control.

It is cheap comfort to tell these populations, as a late British Foreign Secretary did, that while their position may be unfortunate their best course is to settle down and be as contented as they can. But why should they settle down? They had done nothing that could have justified their forcible denationalization and transfer to an unsympathetic and often harsh rule and the violent rupture of the strong yet tender ties and associations binding them to homeland and to kith and kin.

What is the solution of this problem—or is its solution impossible? The answer to that question depends upon the seriousness and reality of the will to peace in Europe, for the interests of all the nations of that continent, and not only those of the late belligerent states, are involved.

These minority populations are to a large extent the victims of two pernicious doctrines—the doctrines that "might makes right" and that the "national state" is an institution of almost sacrosanct character, although it is notorious that this fetish is chiefly worshiped by peoples of backward political development. It may be difficult to discredit these doctrines, yet the prospect, gloomy though it may seem, should not be allowed to encourage pessimism. Let reason and good will have free play, and they would work miracles.

* * *

Redress and relief might be secured for minorities by several complementary measures. The most urgent of these is the revision of the treaties of 1919 and 1920. While it is inevitable that this would imply the entire or partial undoing of some of the frontier changes made 13 years ago, it would be quite feasible to reduce greatly the existing minorities in some countries—as, for example, Poland, Roumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia—by an exchange of population on a bold scale.

This was done in the case of the Turks and Greeks under the Lausanne Convention of Jan. 30, 1923, and there is no reason why that precedent should not be imitated and improved upon wherever circumstances allow of it. It would cost much money, and in order that it might be done efficiently it would involve the expenditure of much time and effort, but such considerations should be regarded as of secondary moment as compared with the happiness and welfare of the people concerned.

Nevertheless, after everything practicable had been done to reduce the proportions of the minority problem by territorial readjustments and measures of repatriation, large alien groups would still remain in some countries, and that fact constitutes an imperative call for an entirely new departure in minority treatment. It is not enough that the provisions of the existing minority treaties should be strictly applied in the future.

Those who know, not only from a large and depressing literature, but still more from the evidence of their own eyes and ears, what the life of minorities means in countries where unrestrained national egoism is aggravated by the spirit of intolerance and persecution must press with unabated earnestness for radical reforms in place of the futile palliatives which have hitherto been applied to a gigantic evil.

* * *

What is needed is that this question should be approached from a more rational and more generous standpoint. Much water has flowed down the Seine, the Danube, the Elbe and the Vistula since 1914. Before the war, the only international recognition of minority grievances was that embodied in the Treaty of Berlin of 1878; yet while laudable as a beginning it only touched the fringe of the question.

Even the stipulations of the treaties of 1919-20 failed to reach the core, for, taking them at full gold-standard parity, which is vastly higher than their actual value, they represent a travesty of human rights unworthy of the age in which we live. What they amount to is that, besides enjoying the constitutional rights current in the countries of their forced adoption, racial minorities shall enjoy special latitude in relation to education and religion, always within the framework of more or less rigid national schemes. So long as statesmen try to solve the minority problem on the existing narrow lines they will fail and they ought to fail.

It is not a creditable fact that some European governments are today less tolerant in their treatment of their own citizens of alien race than English sovereigns and Danzig mayors and councilors of the sixteenth century were in the treatment of foreign settlements domiciled in their realms.

Unless we go far beyond the existing treaty provisions at their best, the minority difficulty will only increase in gravity and add further to the existing international discords and unsettlement. What is specially significant about the problem as it now faces us is that the minority races agitate their grievances and rights no longer as units but as a composite body, banded together in a powerful league, which enjoys ever-increasing public support and whose claim to be heard at Geneva the League of Nations Council, after repeated refusal, has at last been compelled to concede.

To progress in a large way, it is essential to abandon the fetish of the "national state," a conception unknown to the medieval or ancient world, with its sham unity, mechanical uniformity, and forced unreal loyalties, forming a political monstrosity which should have no place in an advanced stage of civilization. With its abandonment, the way would be open to national unity of a higher and more rational order.

It is not sufficient that minorities should be allowed to have and pay for their own schools, to speak their own languages, so long as they do it with becoming restraint, and to worship as they please—an unfulfilled promise found in practically all the much-vaunted minority treaties.

If natural human rights exist at all the foremost and most precious is that men and women shall be able to live their own lives, to develop their own personalities to the full on the lines natural to them, to enjoy civil liberty in the largest measure compatible with the common interest, and above all to be able to utter a stern and effectual "Hands off!" to any and every impious attempt of a civil or political authority to intrude upon the things that belong to the arcana of the inner life.

To put the matter more concretely, the status of permanent minority groups, as they would have to be defined by international agreement, should be that of individuals who now, for whatever reason, prefer to live in foreign countries, with the exception that the group would have the benefit of certain civil rights and legal protection which communal laws normally withhold from aliens.

* * *

Perhaps the best existing analogy is that of the foreign community attached to the League of Nations or following its proceedings in Geneva. Representatives of many nations are permanently, and of nearly all civilized nations temporarily, domiciled there; yet it would never occur to the Swiss authorities to challenge their right to speak their own languages, to decide the type of education which their children should receive, or to ask whether they are Protestants, Roman Catholics, or Jews, Mussulmans, Brahmins, or Buddhists. These aliens are not Swiss and are not expected to become Swiss; they adhere to their own nationalities, with all the characteristics pertaining to them, and no one thinks them either unreasonable or peculiar in so doing.

But to such minorities as are here considered, a wider latitude should be given. They should be entitled, on the requisition of a prescribed proportion of their members, to band themselves in autonomous communities endowed with large powers of self-determination in civil, religious, and cultural matters, the administrative machinery comprising local councils with a central representative assembly and an executive for the larger purposes of common interest.

In general, they would be taxed equally with the rest of the population, except for the objects in support of which they taxed themselves. They would also be subject to the normal courts of law, but they would be exempted from obligatory, while eligible for voluntary, military service, though required to preserve strict neutrality in the event of dispute or war with the country of their origin. In the determination of all these minority rights the guiding principle should be "the greatest possible good of the greatest possible number."

Such a status would necessarily be subject to conditions and guarantees in various directions, but for the discussion of these and of details in general the present is neither the place nor the time. Let broad general principles be agreed upon, and the spirit which prompted them would easily find a way through difficulties of application.

Can it be doubted that the magnanimous treatment of racial minorities here envisaged would make immediately and strongly for contentment and tranquillity, and mark a new and hopeful stage in the present halting advance of civilized mankind toward higher social and moral ideals?

THE STROKE OF A PEN - A FRONTIER CHANGES - REPATRIATION

Vision of 1918 Lingers on the Horizon

Realization of a New and Better World Order Still a Possibility if Errors of the Past 15 Years Are Corrected in the Light of Clearer Understanding

By the Marquis of Lothian

SELDOM, PERHAPS, IN HISTORY can there have been as rapid a period of disillusionment and reaction as has befallen the western nations during the last three years.

The victory of the allied and associated powers in the great war gave high and confident hopes to mankind. Whatever criticism may be made of the details of the peace—of the unduly severe treatment of the vanquished, of some of the European frontiers, of the colonial settlement, of the demand for the payment of reparations and war debts, however clear it may now be that the ultimate cause of the war was anarchy among the nations, rather than the deliberate policy of any one nation—there is no doubt that the war itself ended in a victory for liberty.

The dynastic military empires of Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, were in ruins. Numbers of nations and peoples obtained independence and liberties they had never known before. Individual rights everywhere won better legal security. Democratic institutions replaced autocracy throughout Europe and over most of the globe.

A League of Nations was created to unify the family of man, to prevent war, to settle disputes by pacific means, to restrain aggressors, to bring about disarmament, to protect minorities, to promote freer economic exchange between nations and generally to further the moral and social well-being of mankind.

Parallel to these developments in the political sphere, immense advances were made in the emancipation of women and in the struggle against alcoholism, the drug and white slave traffics and other social evils. Truly, there seemed to be a new birth of freedom for mankind.

Today, what do we see? Democracy has been replaced in country after country by dictatorships. The right of the individual to personal liberty, to the free expression of political opinion, even to a free conscience, has disappeared over a great part of the earth. The temperance movement has had a setback.

The equal status of women in certain countries has once more been challenged. The Christian churches and the social reform movements are almost everywhere in financial difficulties or fighting a defeatist or infidel reaction.

* * *

The prosperity of almost all nations has disappeared through dislocation between supply and demand caused by the barriers to trade imposed by an extreme economic nationalism, and by excessive claims for war debts and reparations.

The Disarmament Conference has so far come to nothing. Armaments are once more being increased among the powers. The attempt to bring unity and order and peace among the nations by a League of Nations has been paralyzed by the abstention or withdrawal of four of the greatest powers. The hopes of the Kellogg Pact have faded. Talk of war is once more insistent in every corner of the globe.

Why have the high expectations of 1918 been thus frustrated and what are the conditions upon which they may be renewed with a certainty of realization?

It is probably true that the ideals of 1918 represented, for most people, a vision of possibilities rather than an understanding of what steps were necessary to bring those possibilities to fruition or a readiness to overcome the difficulties which were involved.

Amid the sacrifices and sufferings of the World War, the nobler among men and women loosed themselves from old limitations and realized that a new and much better world was within reach. They saw something of that kingdom of God coming down from heaven which was seen and described by St. John in Revelation in which "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain" (Revelation 21:4).

Great masses of people in all countries, too, despite the hatred and fears aroused by the war, saw that all men and nations ought to be, indeed, were, brothers; that justice and mercy and unity could easily be made to govern the earth and its peoples and that, if only men would rise to the height of opportunity, the war could be made to end war by developing a world organization capable of insuring unity, peace, and justice among nations.

But human history is full of the lesson that true progress comes only from moral and spiritual advance. It does not come from vision and idealism alone. Readiness and ability to overcome obstructing limitations in thought and habit and building character and self-control are required to bring this vision or ideal into practical fruition.

Moses kept the children of Israel in the desert for 40 years in the hope of disciplining them in the moral law sufficiently to make possible a society of truly Godlike men and women. At the end he sent them forward apparently realizing that he had in very small measure succeeded in transforming their character or bringing them up to the mount of vision on which he himself remained.

St. Paul well defined the price of social salvation when he contrasted the carnal mind with that "mind . . . which was also in Christ Jesus" and bade all Christians put off the one and put on the other.

The consequence of obeying the carnal mind, he said, was inevitably a society wrecked by "adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revelings, and such like," while the character of one based on Spirit would equally inevitably be "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance."

* * *

It needs no great spiritual discernment to see that the confusion and discord in which the world stands today is the result of nations responding to the suggestions of the carnal mind.

It is a commonplace that individuals who yield to the carnal mind will end in poverty, sickness, failure, disillusionment and disaster. It is not so generally recognized, especially by politicians, that the result is exactly the same for nations also.

Thus, though amid the sacrifices of the great war, mankind, or much of it, saw clearly enough the possibility of a new heaven and a new earth, since that time people have listened to suggestions which have made its fruition quite impossible.

To some, the argument has been that the purpose of life is not so much to build a better world for all to live in but to have a good time oneself, saying, "Why should not I eat, drink and make merry today, for tomorrow I die?"

For others, hatred and fear have done their deadly work. They ask, "Why do justice to the enemy when it is simpler and apparently safer to keep him perpetually down?" While to another group, indifference and self-centeredness have whispered, "Why take any responsibility for world peace and world justice or for framing or working a world constitution to insure it? Let us join the League for what we can get out of it ourselves or let us stand aside and leave the rest to stew in the juices of their own discord."

In economics, the temptation has been, "Let us seek prosperity for ourselves alone. Let us demand the highest reparations and war debts we can expect to get. Let us shut out everybody else's goods, even though it ruin them to do so, if some of us can make a little more profit at home. Let us each get as rich as we can as quick as we can, and if possible by speculation and not by service or hard work." To others it has been the worship of themselves in the form of race and the mad ambition to dominate their neighbors.

Is there any doubt that these have been the arguments by which the carnal mind has succeeded in bringing the nations to their present pass?

Need there be any wonder that the world is drenched with fear and resentment and hatred; that world prosperity has gone; that the vision of a world united, disarmed, prosperous, properly organized and at peace, has almost disappeared; that competitive armaments and war are once more beginning to rule our thoughts, and that individual liberty and democracy which were thought to be so secure in 1918 are vanishing over great parts of the earth?

"Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," says St. Paul, and it is just because mankind has failed to respond to Spirit, either as citizens or as nations, that disunity, fear and war seem to be in the ascendant once more today.

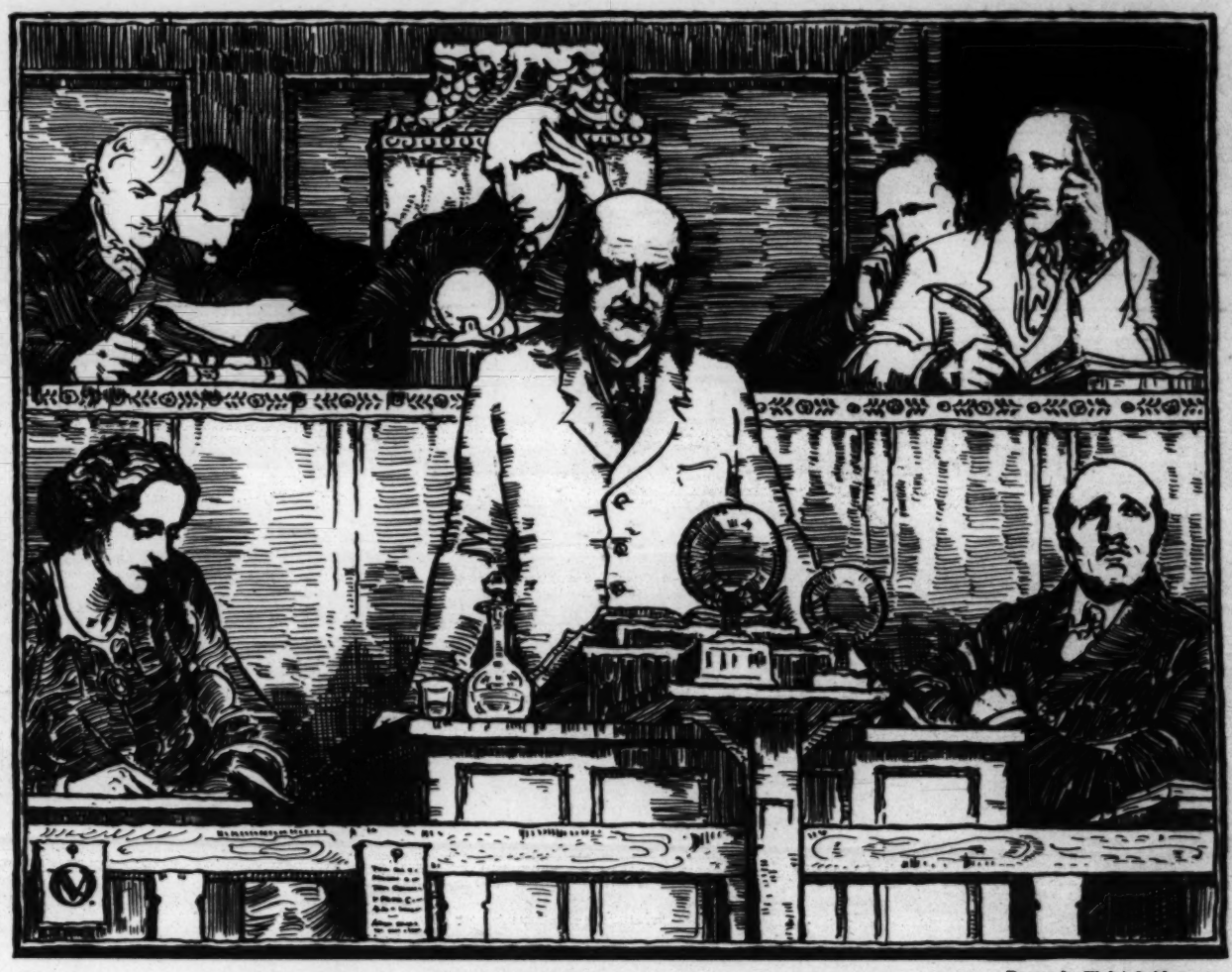
But this is no ground for despair. If the cause is clear, the remedy is no less clear. It is to put on more of that one mind which St. Paul says was in Christ Jesus, and which Jesus himself saw would establish the kingdom of heaven on earth and be the healing of the nations.

Is there the slightest doubt that if this happened the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact, perhaps in modified forms, would begin to recover vitality and to unify men and peoples? Would not nations try to accommodate their economic policies to one another's needs with immense ultimate advantage to themselves? Race worship would lessen and it would be easier to revise frontiers and to lessen armaments as peoples began to respect one another's rights and the fear of war lessened. And is it not also certain, that as these changes appeared, the need for dictatorships to preserve order would lessen and democracy and free constitutions would once more begin to spread over the earth?

Thinking Christians, of course, have always seen this simple truth. But until it was recognized that Christianity was a science, Christians never understood how the subtle machinations of the carnal mind could be detected and scientifically destroyed, and how the true realities of the kingdom of heaven could, with infallible certainty, be brought to light, in individual health and character, social harmony, economic prosperity and political peace.

In proportion as this scientific un-

(Continued on Page 15)



"A LEAGUE OF NATIONS WAS CREATED TO UNIFY THE FAMILY OF MAN" Drawn by Violet Oakley

The Mechanical Age Strikes Babyland

Motorized Carriages, Electrically-Warmed Nursing Bottles, Pinless Clothing and Other New Equipment Make Baby's—and Mother's—Life Easier

By Rhys G. Thackwell

"HA, HA," THE MARRIED WOMEN laughed. "Ha, ha, ha," the married men chortled. Why did they laugh and chortle?

At a bridge party in Chicago, a woman had remarked that she wished someone would invent a non-breakable nursing bottle.

"Wish no more," quickly responded a bachelor-inventor-bridge player. "For tomorrow I'll invent one. It will be glass, with aluminum covering and cork-insulated against cooling and to prevent breaking. Presto, it's practically manufactured now."

"Ha, ha," the married women laughed.

"Ha, ha, ha," the married men chortled.

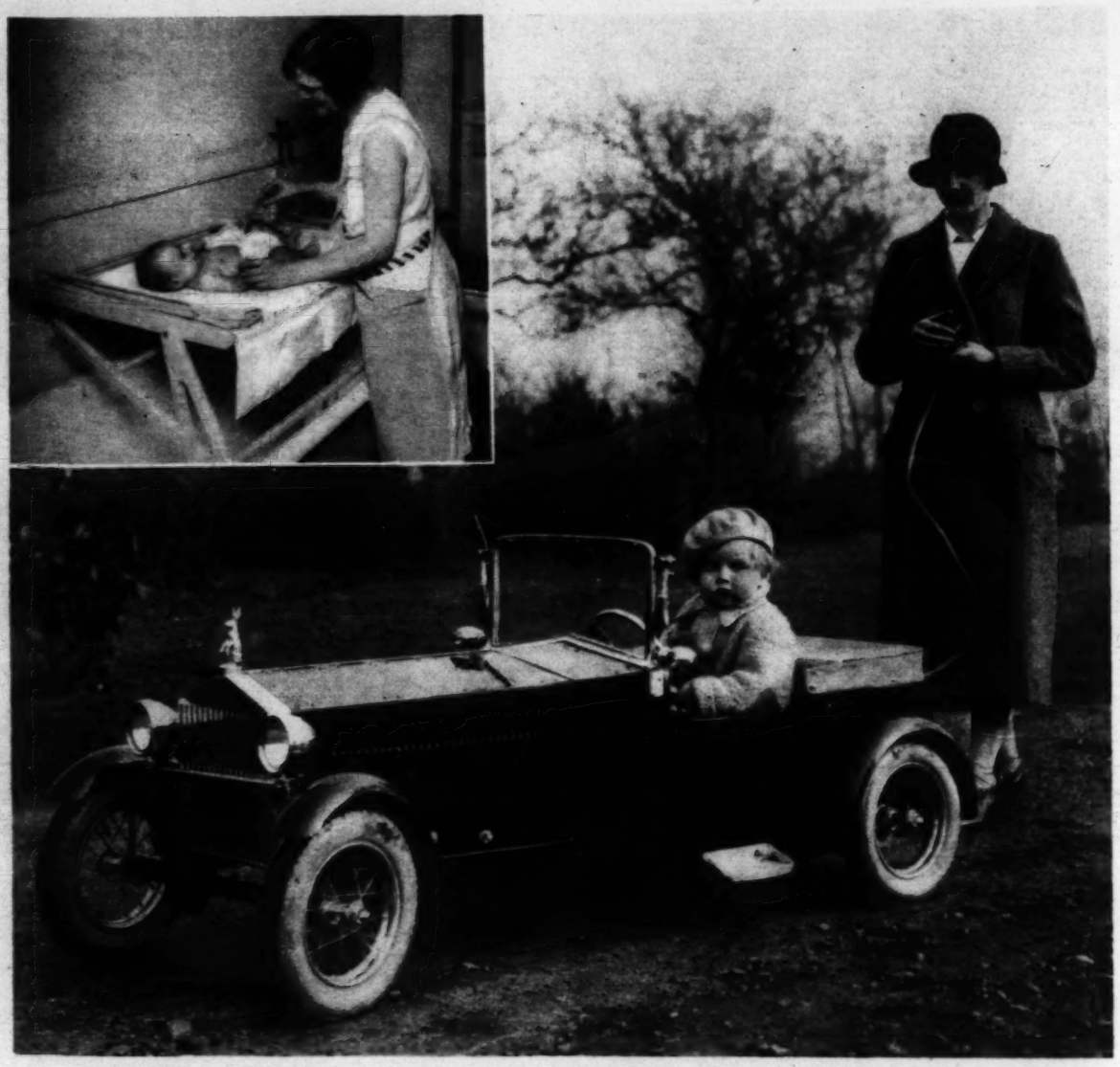
A kindly father took the puzzled bachelor aside and explained that a nursing bottle must be transparent or else you do not know how much the little codger is drinking, if any.

That was that. The bachelor-inventor devoted his talents to other pursuits the next day.

But the incident suggested an inquiry concerning just what is being done by inventors for comfort of babies. This showed that there's a New Deal in Babyland these days; they're using buggies that are propelled by tiny gasoline motors; they also have electric cradles that will rock when you turn on the switch. They're wearing clothes that have no pins or buttons, and the frills and flounces of a bygone day have evidently gone out of the picture.

There's a New Deal these days in Babyland. It is being motorized. It has caught up with the machine age. Vision of inventors, knowledge of natural scientists, and skill of engineers have combined to bring new blessings to Babyland in the form of inventions to make life more comfortable for tiny tots and to ease a mother's care and to increase joys of fatherhood.

So, if you have a baby, or, if you know a baby, or, if you just love all babies, the information in this article should interest you because it reports many new trends. If you have been out of contact with babies for some time, you are sure to be surprised by some of the improvements that have come recently in baby things.



AND BABY HAS HIS 1934 MODELS, TOO

Keystone

Lower Picture—This Miniature Automobile Is Driven by Electric Motors and Its Highest Speed Is Eight Miles an Hour. Baby Looks a Bit Disturbed Over the Delay, But He Can't Start Until Nurse Presses the Button. And She Trots Along Behind Ready to Turn Off the Power if He Develops Reckless Speeding Tendencies. Inset—Bathtub Equipment to Make Baby's Bath Easier and More Comfortable.

V. D. Standley of San Diego, Calif., has invented an electric cradle, which rocks when you turn on the power, and which keeps on rocking until baby is asleep. Then the electricity may be turned off.

A long line of motorized baby carriages was one of the most popular exhibits at an exposition in London, Eng., dispatches to the United States report. Carriage drivers are required to pass tests before they obtain licenses to propel these vehicles and commercially-minded folk are anticipating the early approach of a time when chains of filling stations will spring up in parks and along boulevards to supply fuel for the buggy engines and food and warm milk for the babies.

There have been developed nursing bottles of glass that stand extremes of cold and heat, just as certain glass ovenware does. Special brushes for washing nursing bottles have recently been invented. An arrangement, something like a percolator, has been marketed for cleansing the bottles with live steam. A nursing bottle warmer, that is electrically operated, also has been invented.

So that a bottle may be held securely, perhaps while baby is in a crib, a long, flexible arm of metal has been introduced. This may be clamped to the side of the crib, or to a chair, buggy or anywhere, for that matter, and it holds the bottle tightly at the other end. The baby may move the bottle around at will, because the tube is flexible and mother or nurse need not be constantly on the alert while baby is feeding.

An eastern manufacturer, who has produced carriages for the babies of several generations of Americans, has come out now with a mirror in the carriage. This is attached at the front and is so adjusted that the person who is pushing the carriage can see at all times just exactly what the little one in the cab is doing.

All babies like to jump, but, of course, they cannot jump until they are old enough. But for babies up to 18 months of age there is now a new jumper seat in which they may sit and bounce up and down, on the springy seat, as they give vigorous little kicks with their little legs.

For the family that has only one little baby, a clever inventor has made a teeter board that a baby can operate alone. The little one sits at one end and up and down it goes. This has a spring to produce the reverse movement.

Then there are baby bibs of paper, for do not adults sometimes use paper napkins? These cost very little and save laundry bills and time, too.

There is a new type of high chair with a very wide and heavy base to prevent possibility of tipping over. This has an adjustable rest for the baby's feet; it has a padded seat and a low back to promote comfort. There is a cross-strap to hold the baby in the chair and there is a tray, too, across the arms, for food or toys.

Then there is a crib which has a cover which may be slid, endwise, along the top. This holds baby while the infant is being dried after a bath. This top is of canvas, on a frame of wood. Under the crib there is a drawer for odds and ends.

Another new folding tub of canvas includes a drying and dressing tray which may be placed with ease over the tub. This light and easily-carried tub may be put in a larger tub or it may be used alone. Water is drained from the bottom.

Several cleverly designed cribs, for use in an automobile when the family takes baby motoring, have recently been introduced.

A new combination of walker, stroller, four-wheel coaster and car that is pushed by pedals is making progress in Babyland. This was designed, first, to fit the small baby and, then, to provide adjustments which maintain a correct fit as the infant grows up. When walker and stroller are outgrown, the coaster part is used and, when this, too, has been outgrown, the pedal car may be used.

There are all sorts of new fenced-in play yards for use on the porch, in the parlor, or in the yard. One of these can contain water and sand, too. This really is bringing the beach right to baby. It may be placed on a lawn. It is made of canvas and the height of the water may be adjusted to suit the adult who is watching baby.

For the benefit of any poor benighted bachelors who may chance to be reading this, let it here be stated what any mother or father knows by intuition—the advantage of the buttonless and pinless clothes that babies now wear is not that it takes less time to put them on but that there is no chance of scratches or an unpleasant feeling when baby lies on a button.

Down in Washington, federal "experts" figured that the average American baby boy has a commercial value of $9333 to the nation at birth. When he is a year old he is worth $10,350; at two years he has a commercial value of $11,250; at three years his value has risen to $12,200; at four years he is rated at $13,150; when he is five he is quoted at $14,156. When he is 10 he is valued at $19,078 and at 15 years of age he is valued, statistically, you know, at $25,341; they estimate that he is worth $28,654 to the nation when he becomes 18 years of age. No definite figures have yet been compiled for the money value of girl babies.

There is a new combination of high chair, baby swing, auto seat and toilet, all in one compact unit. Hung over the back of an ordinary chair, it makes a very practical high chair for baby. The bigger chair is protected from scratches by use of a rubber-covered hanger and rubber guards. A swing attachment converts it into a gentle baby swing, with springs that give a sort of "jumper" motion. It may be placed on an automobile seat, fitted by rubber studs to the upholstery, and will hold securely without straps or hooks, its makers claim.

* * *

There is a harness to keep baby from falling from a crib or davenport or Pullman or steamer berth or from any other place where baby might be fidgeting. An attachment for the family scale, so that baby can use it, too, has been marketed.

With these improvements that have been made in equipment for the nursery, one wonders what will be the next step? Perhaps, with amazing strides that natural science and invention are now making, the babes of the next generation may take for granted things that are not even dreamed of today.

Many years ago Lord Tennyson wrote:

> An infant crying in the night,
> An infant crying for the light,
> And with no language but a cry.

We wonder whether it is beyond the realm of possibility for an infant of the future to cry in the night—and for a light to flash as a result of an electrical contact that may be started by the sound of the cry. This very thing is being done with sound in laboratories.

Then, if the gadgets and thingamagigs and whatnots are properly correlated and set up, is it too much to predict that perhaps, when the infant's cry actuates an electrical contact, which causes light to appear, this same light may start another current which will start the milk heating in the nursing bottle on the automatic heater, which already is invented?

But when all this is done, will baby reach out his chubby hands and get it? Ay, there's the rub!

The Credit Union, the Little Fellow's Bank

This New and Rapidly Growing Force in the Field of American Banking Is the Friend of the Wage Earner and the Foe of the Loan Shark

By Bertram B. Fowler

TO MILLIONS OF PEOPLE the term "Credit Union" means nothing. To other millions it is known vaguely as a European importation that is struggling to gain a foothold on American soil. But to a growing army of more millions "Credit Union" is a declaration of economic independence. It is revolution in finance, a peaceful revolution that is working a profound change in the budgeting of these millions.

The whole structure of modern trade and industry is built upon credit. The manufacturer borrows money to buy raw materials and pays when his finished product is sold. The same bank that lends to him lends to the merchant to make purchases and is repaid when he sells.

Just as definitely as the merchant and manufacturer, the worker has something to sell. His labor or skill is the commodity he is marketing. It was a recognition of this that launched the installment sales movement that has reached such tremendous proportions.

But at a time of crisis when there is an emergency demand for a large sum of money the worker is lost. He has no collateral but his character. His only hope is the small loan company with its high charges, or, failing that, the loan shark, the unlicensed money lender whose rates are governed only by his greed and the applicant's need.

There are available records today showing cases of loan sharks who have collected as high as 480 per cent on a small loan. And it has been estimated that this class of money lenders had some $125,000,000 out at usury last year.

The credit union system, introduced into the United States a comparatively short time ago, strikes directly at this appalling economic waste. It has a message for the worker, a plan of credit for those whose whole income is contained in the pay envelope.

The set-up of the credit union is simplicity itself. A group of workers in an industry apply for a charter and set up their credit union under the laws of the state. The board of directors and all officers are elected from the ranks of the workers. Shares are taken out by the thrifty and the bank is started. The first customer is usually one who has been caught in the net of financial difficulties. He approaches the officers of the credit union and makes his application for a loan.

The officers of the credit union usually know the applicant. His case is easily investigated. When the loan is approved the applicant is at once put on a schedule of repayment based on earning power. When the debt is paid he is encouraged to continue as a saver. He is taught the value of thrift.

The Boston Telephone Workers Credit Union is an example of how such an organization is started and how it grows. In 1917 a small group of employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company met in Boston and deposited 25 cents apiece to start their bank. Last year the assets of the banks of the telephone workers throughout New England reached nearly $3,000,000.

Mr. Charles F. Donahoe, thrift counselor for the company, dips into his files and quotes individual cases. There is the girl who came to him when her financial affairs reached such a tangled state that she was ready to give up in despair. Without the credit union to which to turn her case would have been almost hopeless. She had contracted to pay a total of $98 a month on a monthly salary of $92. By the intervention of the credit union in getting a cancellation on some of the leases she had signed and effecting cash settlements in others, her case was finally solved. Hers, Mr. Donahoe claims, is a typical case — a little worse than most, but typical nevertheless.

Today that girl has a large savings account. The credit union not only rescued her from a financial debacle but taught her the true meaning of credit and of thrift.

The credit union is a stabilizing factor in the personnel of the company. The officials of the company recognize this and back its activities, just as employers everywhere are getting behind the movement when they recognize the benefits that attend economic freedom and habits of thrift.

The young couple starting out for themselves almost always go to the installment dealer to buy household furniture. While many of these dealers in time payments are honest and reliable there are others who specialize in an installment trade in inferior goods at top prices. Here the credit union is of inestimable benefit.

The couple approaches the security committee of their credit union with their problem. A loan is arranged. The couple are then directed to a reputable dealer, who, in most cases, will give a substantial discount for cash. The credit union loan is made on the basis of the couple's ability to pay. The deal, in other words, is arranged by friendly counselors who are considering the consumer's angle, not by a salesman whose interest lies in making as large a sale as possible.

But it is not alone in industries that the credit union gets a foothold. Small communities by the hundreds have successfully launched credit unions. In one southern village where three small banks had failed in succession a credit union was established and meets all the credit needs of the community.

The Mansfield (Mass.) Credit Union furnishes another typical example. This credit union was started by Mr. Frank R. Sawyer in a boys' Sunday school class. But it attracted the attention of others and was expanded to serve the community. It operates now in the town that has a branch bank and a cooperative bank as well. These other banks have their own business. The credit union fills a need that is beyond their reach.

John, for instance, never would have been looked upon as a client by either of the other banks in town. He was the town ne'er-do-well. His habits were a byword, his family an object of pity. John heard about the credit union and began to deposit a dollar a week. Two years after his first deposit he approached Mr. Sawyer and asked for a loan of $100 to make a deposit on a house.

John had over $100 to his credit. But he didn't want to withdraw it. He wanted a loan that he would have to repay. There followed several years of satisfactory relations between John and the credit union. Then John moved out of town.

A year afterward Mr. Sawyer met John on the street, a substantial and prosperous citizen.

"The Credit Union did it," John told Mr. Sawyer. "After you loaned me that $100 I never took another drink. I figured I was a responsible man now. I could borrow money. I had to live up to it."

In the same credit union is a member who for eight years made annual borrowings. The money went to put two sons through college. These same sons then put a third brother through college in gratitude for what their father had done for them. But the father thanks the credit union. Without its help, he declares, the program of education in his family would never have been possible. And no other bank would have handled his case. For, at no time had he any collateral to offer but his character and his desire to see his sons educated.

Such are the credit union records that stretch across the nation today, that are daily gaining strength. In newspaper office, packing house and motion picture studio credit unions are being installed. Men in the oily overalls of the railroad roundhouse have their places on the credit union's board of directors. In the United States postoffices alone there were in December of last year 298 credit unions with a total loan service of over $29,000,000. Office workers, school-teachers and factory hands have learned that their pay envelopes contain the solution to many of their economic problems.

The credit union is being recognized as the little fellow's own bank. Once he sees it operating, efficiently meeting the need that the big banker has had to leave to the loan company or the illegal money lender, he gains a sense of security that he could gain in no other way. It is his bank. He runs it himself. In it character is the real collateral.

The credit union is a new and potent force that has entered the field of banking, not to supplant any useful and legitimate agencies now functioning, but to serve a field that has until now been left to shift for itself.

The wage earner is awakening to a realization of the tremendous potential influence of his pay envelope. And the most promising part of the whole movement is that merchant and industrialist are welcoming the coming of the credit union. Farsighted employers are fostering the idea, are assisting in the formation of new credit unions. For the merchant and industrialist know that the credit union is in effect a guarantee that there shall be no uneconomic leakage of wages. Wages will flow directly back into the legitimate channels of trade. The credit union is thus bolstering the purchasing power of the wage earner with an intelligent application of thrift and a knowledge of what true credit really is.

THEY CONDUCT THEIR OWN BANKING SYSTEM
The Board of Directors of the Credit Union Organized in the Chicago Shops of the Rock Island Lines.

At Left the Board of Directors of the Postal Workers' Credit Union at Des Moines, Iowa, and at Right a Group of Farmers Waiting to Secure Loans from the Lowe's Grove Credit Union, North Carolina.

Will Youth Rid World of Poverty?

National Livelihood Plan Proposes That Basic Necessaries Shall Be Furnished by Nation's Young Between Ages of 18 and 26 as Continuation of Their Education

By Prestonia Mann Martin

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS previous to working out the National Livelihood Plan outlined in my little book "Prohibiting Poverty," it had seemed to me that the chief evil in our social system was not, as the Socialists were always telling us, financial inequality under which some were rich and others poor, but the financial insecurity which menaced all classes, both rich and poor. Nobody was safe; nobody could be sure that his means, whether great or small, might not vanish overnight.

This fact was brought home to me in a painful manner when I was a young girl. My father, anxious to provide for the safety of his family, insured his life in a well-known company, and for nine years he set aside every month $100 to pay the premium. Some months it was hard to find the money, but he and my mother saved and sacrificed and always managed to squeeze out the required sum. At the end of the nine years the company failed and the nine years' savings vanished. My father turned thereafter to savings banks for safety. In the present depression they, too, and every other known means of obtaining financial security have failed.

I became convinced that all forms of money insurance were illusive and that the only real security for old age lies in some arrangement whereby —as in earlier times—the old who can no longer work shall be taken care of by the young who are fresh and strong.

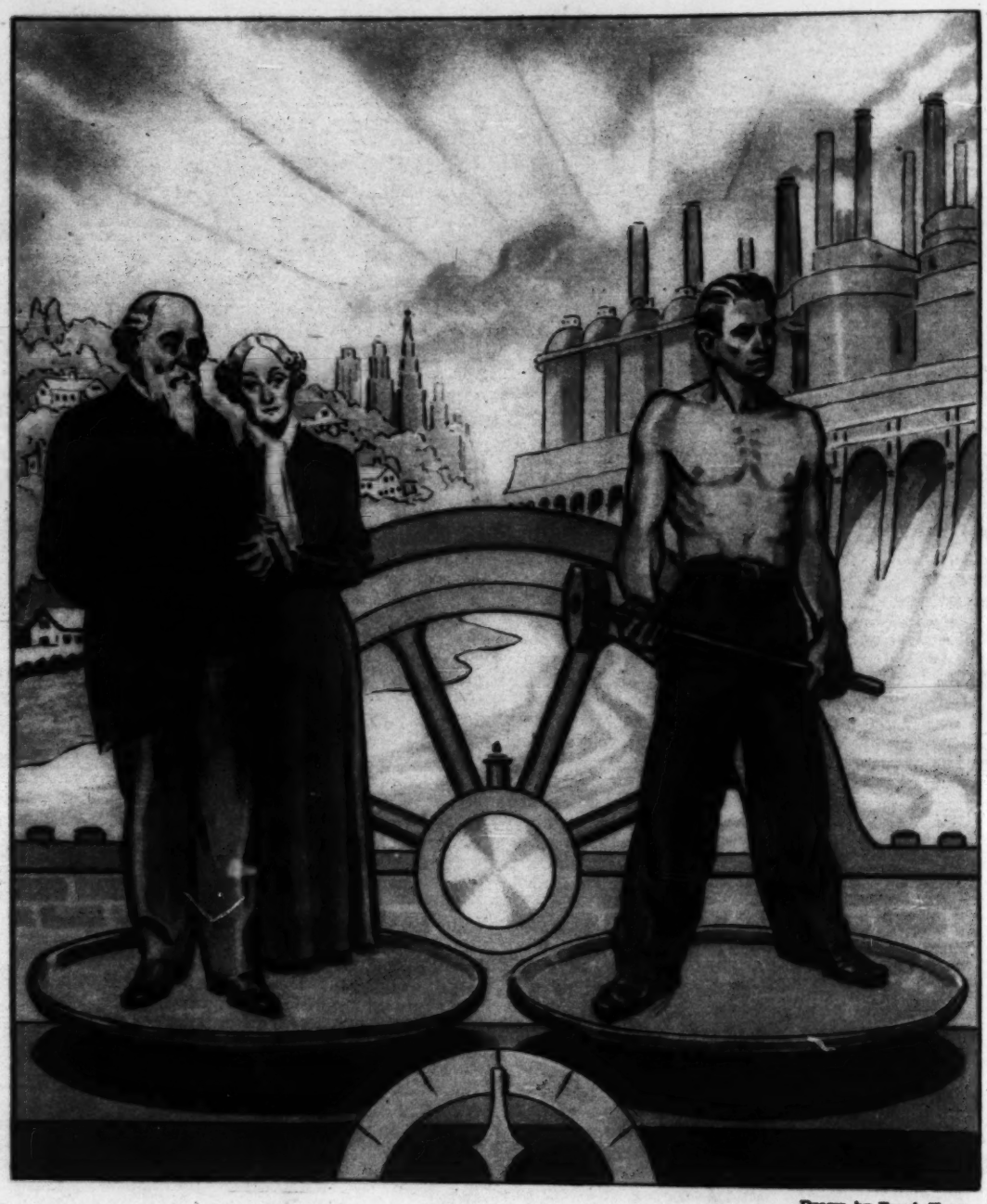
How to establish a due claim on the part of the old upon the labors of the young as a national policy, without placing too heavy a burden upon the young, was the problem. A decent, honest day's work was all that could justly be required of a young person. The question was: Could the effects of that day's work be so multiplied by machinery as to suffice for nine or ten other persons beside the worker himself? I became convinced, and this view was corroborated by experts, that it could be done. Indeed, it is believed that by enlarging and multiplying our machinery our total output could be expanded to almost any desired extent.

The general financial insecurity permeating our society is bound to have an extremely demoralizing effect upon our people. Old standards of business honesty began to give way under the pressure of a frantic desire to acquire money in order to safeguard one from poverty and the humiliating dependence upon family, friends, or charity—which all classes dread. This fear generated an unnatural greed for money. The feeling that it was easier to steal money than to work for it stimulated the crime impulse.

The tragedy of our criminal record, especially among young men, may take its origin in the thought that haunts them: "Why slave all one's life to save up a little, only to have it swept away at any time?" This thought led also to undue extravagance and reckless expenditures, often for vice. "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow the banks may fail and wipe out our savings."

Worst of all, this general insecurity of fortune leads to a condition in which the vast majority of the people must toil unceasingly all their lives, driven by the need to live coupled with fear of the wolf of poverty always waiting at the door. Under such a system the conditions of peace and leisure which are essential for the full ripening of spiritual qualities are not generally attained and millions of people sink, worn out, without ever having possessed the chance to bring to fruitage the talents which lay deep within their natures. In their quiet, serene moments, many feel stirring within them hidden powers and possibilities, but they are saddened by the knowledge that these never can be developed.

The National Livelihood Plan would seek to free mankind forever from this bondage. It would provide that a national livelihood in basic necessaries should be furnished to the whole nation by the efforts of the nation's young people between the ages of 18 and 26, as a continuation of their public school education. Upon the completion of their service they would pass into free competitive society, where, however, they would be provided during all of their lives with an adequate living furnished by the labors of the fresh relays of young recruits always coming up from the schools and taking their places in the ranks.



Drawn by Frank Keane

This plan sounds simple enough; the social consequences flowing from it, however, are enormous. Poverty would be banished forever—and the fear of poverty. Unemployment, as we know it, and the fear of it, would be gone. Crime could not fail to be diminished when all of the young men, at their most restless and dangerous age, were kept strictly and usefully at work, and when their task is accomplished would find themselves safely provided with a livelihood for life and therefore free of much of the incitement to crime.

Best of all, perhaps, men would then return to the normal human practice of living by *working* (their own work) and not as now, by *selling*. Independence would then return. A man's well-being, and his very existence, would then depend not upon markets and customers, foreign trade and employers, upon banks or upon somebody else's "purchasing power"—but upon his own efforts properly directed and scientifically organized to further not only his but also his country's safety and welfare.

The plan itself is very simple. All boys and girls, when they leave high school at 18, would be put to work in a national industrial army for eight years, using machinery and organization to the utmost perfection. The stupendous productive power of modern machinery, if run at full capacity—which cannot be done at present—would enable these young workers not only to supply all of their own basic needs, but would furnish the entire nation with a livelihood in such fundamental necessaries as food, clothing, shelter, transportation and protection.

Their service completed, the young people would leave the national organization and disperse to their homes, where they would be provided for the remainder of their lives with all the necessaries of life to be furnished by the labors of the fresh recruits coming up from the schools and taking their places in the ranks they have left. Thus a continuous stream of necessaries would be kept flowing over the entire population, banishing poverty and the fear of poverty, involuntary unemployment and insecurity.

Meanwhile the graduates from the service would pass into a society constituted precisely as is our present competitive, individualistic, capitalistic order, and here they would be free to pursue profit, fame, honor, art, fortune or any other object that attracts them. Thus society would embrace two spheres—a sphere of youth wherein all able-bodied young persons would pursue, first, education, and, second, a livelihood, and having attained both of these aims would find themselves set free to seek, under conditions of leisure and independence, the aims, material or spiritual, which lay nearest to their hearts.

The endless quarrel between socialism and individualism would then be resolved, for while the period of youth, under the impelling drive of education and a livelihood, would be conducted under a socialistic idea of concerted action, the latter years, after 26 years of age, would be passed under a régime of complete, competitive liberty.

Among other privileges would occur that of accumulating wealth in any amount. The writer believes that the socialist's rancor against capitalism is uncalled for if capitalism shall be restricted to the traffic in luxuries and surpluses only, and if the necessaries of life shall be secured to everyone by concerted effort. Capitalism could continue but its fangs would be drawn. It would then function harmlessly and even beneficently as an incentive to effort and provide a wide, free field of individual self-development.

The money question, which at present appears to be insoluble, would also then fall into order under the touch of reason. In the youth sphere of national service—called in this book for convenience "the Commons"—no money whatever would be used since no products or services would be bought or sold. Money would thus be wiped out altogether in that region where it is doing most harm.

In the opinion of the writer, poverty can never be abolished so long as the necessaries whereby men live are bought and sold. To do so is only one step removed from the traffic in human life itself—a practice which our moral sense has already outgrown. We need but to pass on another step to see that a new emancipation proclamation is needed, one that shall free the population from the tyranny of markets, money and somebody else's "purchasing power," and shall secure to it not only its life, but its means of living.

The plan promises a deterrent effect upon crime. A large percentage of our crime, since much of it is being committed by young men under 25 years of age, would be inhibited by the fact that no youths of that age would be unemployed, idle, aimless, and often desperate, but all would be constantly and usefully employed under strict discipline in the honorable service of their country.

Cuba Seeks to Sweeten Its Trade Pacts

Sugar Quotas an Important Factor in Proposed New Treaties With United States—Abrogation of Platt Amendment and Guarantee of Independence Urged for New Relations

By Herminio Portell Vila

Professor of Cuban History, University of Havana

THE AIR IS FILLED with rumors of a new commercial treaty between the United States and Cuba, as a substitute for the original one concluded more than 30 years ago. A quota system for imports of Cuban raw sugar has been established by the Jones-Costigan bill, recently passed by the United States Congress.

Yet it is difficult to see how Cuba can enter into a treaty—and so important a treaty—with a Government of a provisional nature and no Congress. The proposed *Consejo de Estado* (advisory board) has no legislative functions and its members will not be elected, but appointed by the Executive at his will.

A TYPICAL CUBAN SUGAR FACTORY

The matter of a new basis of relations must not be a one-sided affair—as it is bound to be if the scheme is completed during a period of abnormal political life such as Cuba is struggling through today.

New relations between Cuba and the United States must involve economic and political aspects. They must not be the result of occasional needs or designed as a remedy for a particular case. Therefore, there must be two treaties, one dealing with commercial matters, the other touching political relations.

To completely settle the situation, there must be a third treaty, a tripartite convention in which not only the United States and Cuba will participate, but Spain too. This convention would relieve the United States of all obligations devolving upon it according to the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898, which brought an end to the Spanish-American War. These obligations would be assumed in full by Cuba itself.

It is very easy to talk about the abrogation of the Platt Amendment and the Permanent Treaty and, of course, the United States can do it, but we must not forget that, according to the Treaty of Paris, the United States agreed to fulfill some obligations with respect to Spanish citizens living in Cuba and to advise any Cuban Government to discharge the same obligations.

The original mistake was made when Cuba was not listened to or consulted during the course of the negotiations between Spain and the United States. This makes it imperative that simultaneously with new arrangements between Cuba and the United States for a definite régime of relations, there must be a tripartite convention with Spain which will let Cuba live a free life without foreign supervision or interference as long as she will respect the principles of international law, as is the case with Costa Rica, Uruguay or any other country.

The Platt Amendment, as Senator Platt himself acknowledged, was a substitute for Cuban annexation, the latter made impossible by the famous joint resolution of April, 1898. Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, entertained the same views in his letters to President Theodore Roosevelt. Cuban annexation is out of the question now, as the feeling of nationalism is firmly rooted among Cubans, especially among the youth of Cuba.

The Platt Amendment can be abrogated by the United States, but the Permanent Treaty, which embodied it, has to be the object of special negotiations.

Both instruments, as I was able to prove at Montevideo last December, are legally void because they did not have all the requisites they should have had according to international law, especially since there were American soldiers on Cuban soil at the time and the American Minister to Cuba, Mr. Herbert G. Squiers, resorted to annexationist propaganda in the proper quarters to force acceptance of the Permanent Treaty. These and other facts prove that Cuba did not accept the Permanent Treaty of her own free will, but was forced to it.

Does that mean that the relations between Cuba and the United States must therefore be changed into that existing between America and Norway, for instance? That is not my point; but if Mexico, closer to the United States than Cuba, can live without an imposed American guardianship; and Canada, Bermuda and Nassau, included in the British Empire, do not disturb by their close proximity the peace of mind of American statesmen, why should Cuba be watched and supervised?

A new treaty between Cuba and the United States must be a treaty of friendship and alliance. Cuba and the United States have to go on being friendly to each other, but they must be allies too. If America should ever go to war, Cuba would be in danger if neutral, as her 4,000,000 people would be unable to protect their neutrality against a world power trying to gain military or naval bases near the United States. In this case, Cuba would be a defenseless battlefield for both combatants and citizens.

Some Cubans may be alarmed, thinking what would be the fate of the Island if it were allied to the United States and the latter should be defeated in war. I would invite them to figure out what that fate would be if a neutral Cuba, or what remained of it after being a battlefield, were deprived of American support to check the plans of European powers with the United States a defeated nation. That treaty of friendship and alliance, preceded by an emphatic statement by the United States guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Cuba against foreign aggressions, would not go farther than the Monroe Doctrine and the Permanent Treaty in that respect.

Thus, between Cuba and the United States there would be a sort of political relationship very much resembling that existing between Great Britain and Belgium, the one powerful, the other small; but living their independent lives absolutely loyal to each other.

Cuba, in the other side, could not become a source of worries and conflicts for the United States, the latter always having the means to reduce the island to reasonable terms through economic measures, as the United States is and will always be our leading customer and purveyor.

This conclusion leads me to discuss what Cuba especially needs in the way of a new commercial treaty. We have neither large quantities of oil or coal for fuel nor great falls to produce electrical power. *Mofuco* and other Cuban fuels derived from alcohol are still in an experimental stage and nobody can tell what their future will be. At any rate, it is a fact that Cuba now lacks one of the most important elements to become an industrial country and that any unreasonable effort in that direction will only lead to failure or artificial support of industries.

As a grower of products which the United States cannot grow because of climatic conditions, Cuba has its best customer in its northern neighbor. American exports fall off when our business slumps. It is evident that we are in a specially advantageous position to develop our sugar industry with all its derived industries; sugar refining, molasses, alcohol, and cellulose. The Cuban tobacco industry stands to gain, too, by a change for better relations.

The present reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States makes an economic colony of the island for producing raw materials. Any other convention which might repeat its errors would be of no aid either to Cuba or the United States, because we cannot be good customers again unless our country is economically rehabilitated.

It is a mistake to think that Cuba can be rehabilitated with a quota system for Cuban raw sugar. That is just one step toward recovery, because a quota system means jobs three or four months and the rest of the year the people will be idle. Sugar refining on a moderate scale must be started in Cuba. It would give jobs to thousands of men during eight months of the year. Sugar refiners in the United States are just intermediaries, anti-economic elements whose position is indefensible, as sooner or later sugar refining will be just a part of the elaborating process carried out in the sugar mill.

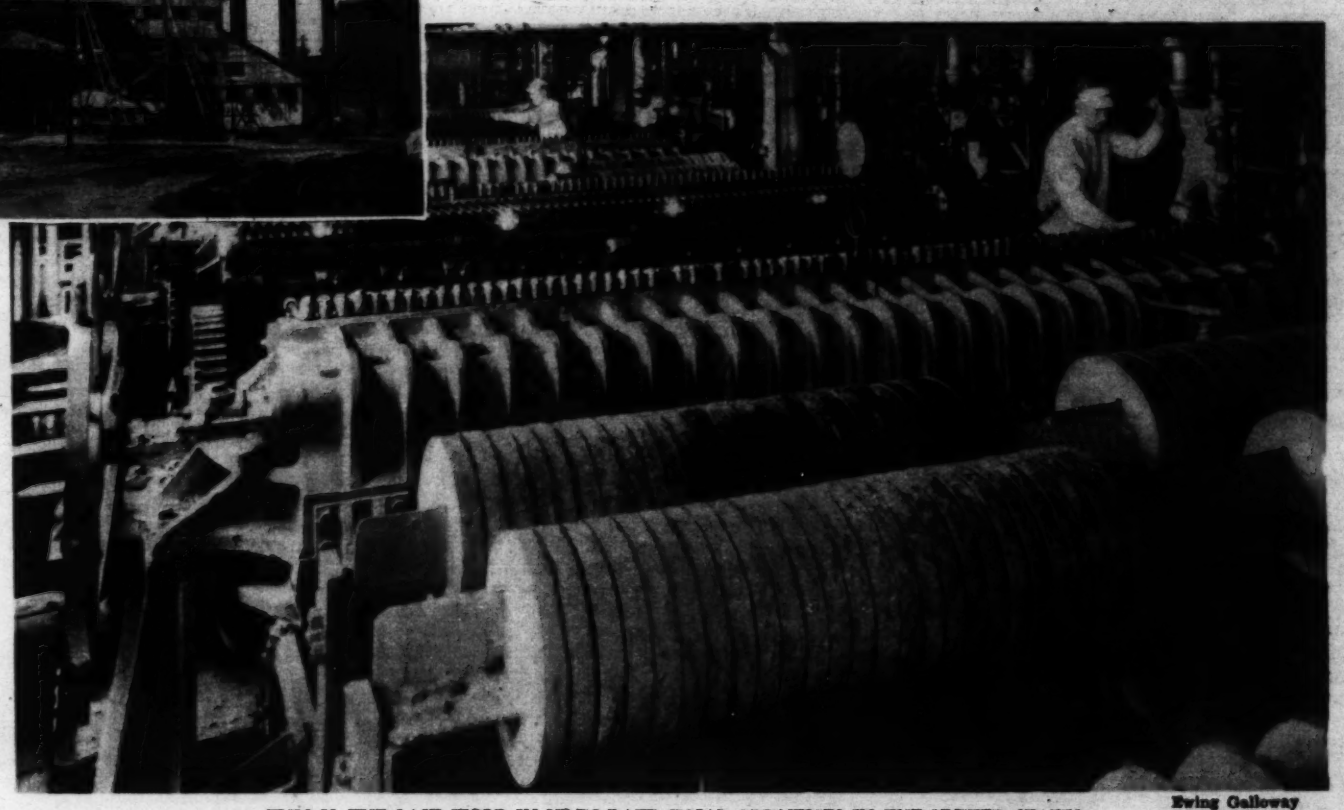
If Cuban workers can have jobs all the year round, Cuba will regain her status as a very good customer in American markets, as she was till 1921.

To sum up we could say that the new régime of relations between Cuba and the United States must comprise these three points:

1. A tripartite convention between Spain, Cuba and the United States giving back to Cuba the consideration which was denied to her by the Treaty of Paris.

2. A treaty of friendship and alliance between the United States and Cuba, abrogating the Platt Amendment and the Permanent Treaty and being preceded by a statement guaranteeing Cuban independence.

3. A reciprocity treaty which would give Cuba a quota system for Cuban raw sugar; a reasonable quota for Cuban refined sugar and some advantages for Cuban tobacco and cigars entering the United States.



THIS IS THE LAST WORD IN UP-TO-DATE SUGAR REFINERIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Ewing Galloway

Mingling of the R

International Houses Established at New York, Chi
Service in Bringing Students of Many N

By Margaret Ro

A CHEERY "GOOD MORNING" to a Chinese student was the "falling apple" which led to the establishment of three temples of international brotherhood in the United States.

Under their spacious roofs an experiment in international living goes on apace. To their friendly halls students flock from Europe and the Orient, from South America, Africa, and the Islands of the Seas. Regardless of their color, race, or nationality, young men and women in these cosmopolitan homes break bread over the same breakfast table, muse beside the same fireside, and discuss with discretion and calm the political flux of the international scene.

Located in three strategic points in the United States—in New York, Chicago, and California—the International Houses draw many students from the network of colleges and universities surrounding them. Let these Houses represent only the beginning, for it is hoped some day, by those most intimately interested in developing this idea of international brotherhood, that similar buildings will rise in Boston, London, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Moscow, Shanghai, Tokyo, and Calcutta. The fourth International House is already planned for Paris, France, at the Cité Universitaire.

* * *

The cordial salutation to the Chinese student back in 1908 carried the seed which is now blossoming. At that time the Chinese student was coming down the steps of the Columbia University Library in New York. Mr. Harry Edmonds, who was going up, greeted him with a friendly "Good morning." Both stopped. A short conversation followed. The student had been in New York three weeks and nobody had spoken to him thus. He didn't think it would be that way in America.

This incident set Mr. Edmonds thinking. He investigated conditions among foreign students and found they were having a pretty lonesome time of it. Having come from no-one-seemed-to-care-where, and living in third-floor-backs or low-ceilinged attic rooms, they were seeing precious little of American home life, and were in danger of carrying back to their homeland memories none too sweet of their college days abroad.

Out of these findings grew an invitation to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds for several men and women of other countries. The invitation was repeated many times for scores of students. "Walk-ends" they were called because of the good cheer and fellowship the guests found at the end of their walk to the Edmonds country home.

Hundreds of very intelligent students from every part of the world were coming to the United States to complete their education. It was a splendid opportunity for the interchange of ideas, for better understandings, for international coöperation. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds soon felt the need for a "world home," a center for the exchange of whatever of the best each national could offer.

They found the present site on Riverside Drive overlooking the Hudson for what they wanted to call "International House," their dream home. Then they interested Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. in their plan and the dream was realized. Today all three Houses, in New York, California, and Chicago, costing in the neighborhood of $10,000,000, are the gift of Mr. Rockefeller.

* * *

The Houses are dignified anchoring places for foreign students who formerly were "lost nobodies" in the surging campus crowds of Americans. Though in 1934 national barriers rise and nations gird themselves for self-sufficiency, home life on an international scale survives among these men and women who represent every creed, race and color throughout the world.

The New York House, which opened in 1924 near Columbia University, now draws students from as many as 59 nations. To this eastern metropolis steamers bring men and women from the heart of Europe, from Latvia, Palestine, and Puerto Rico, from South Africa, Persia, Peru, and Paraguay, from Iraq and Egypt.

Overlooking America's very western gateway to the Orient, the second International House was erected in Berkeley on the University of California campus. It first welcomed students in 1930. From its upper windows and tower, fashioned in Spanish style, students may watch the ocean craft in San Francisco Harbor coming from South America, the Orient, and the Pacific Islands. Indeed, many of their homes lie in those far-away countries!

Along the famous "Midway" in Chicago stands the third International House, opened in the fall of 1932. Its gray stone walls finish in an imposing Gothic tower upholding the idea of the House with beauty and dignity among similar structures on the Universiy of Chicago campus. From its upper floors the residents can survey the whole southern sweep of Lake Michigan or look out upon the business throb of the heart of the Middle West.

"That brotherhood may prevail," the motto carved over the doorway of the New York House, is the general objective in all where collective living is being tried and where international friendships are being welded.

"The home of all nations," said Mr. Rockefeller in explaining his conception of the work of International House. He described it as "standing for the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, shining forth as a beacon light to guide humanity into the safe harbor of world brotherhood, proclaiming to mankind the gospel of peace on earth and good will toward men."

A total of some 25,000 students in all three Houses have felt the camaraderie of this home life on an international basis. Not all of these have actually lived in the Houses, for students may join the organization and have all of the privileges of the home even though they attend some college or university miles away. Approximately one-fourth of the rooms in each House is reserved for Americans.

Thus the hospitality and warmth in a lone "Good morning" to a Chinese student has grown into a trio of colonies where greetings and friendliness predominate.

* * *

But what does the interior of an International House look like? It is not a hotel, nor yet a stereotyped institution. Yet upward of 500 young men and women find in it a comfortable home—people whose childhood days were spent under conditions as far removed as a mountain village in the Tyrolean Alps is different from a huddle of huts in the Philippines.

Though the exteriors vary in architecture, the general layout inside is more or less the same, serving as a background for the similar activities. Each House has its dormitories for men and women entirely segregated. Each has its common refectory, its little shops, library, theater, lounge, national rooms, and sitting rooms.

The most cherished of all nooks is the "Home Room," for here the students come in close contact with the director. In the California House, Mr. Allen C. Blaisdell, the director, and Mrs. Blaisdell often invite small groups of students to this, their sitting room, for a chatty evening. It resembles somewhat a private living room in an American home and gives the opportunity for more intimate acquaintance.

In the Chicago House, Mr. Bruce W. Dickson, the director, and Mrs. Dickson have many a quiet evening with small groups of students up in the "Home Room" overlooking the Midway. In the New York House Mr. Edmonds and his daughter, Miss Margaret Edmonds, continue the same hospitable friendly evenings in the "Home Room" which were started so many years ago in the Edmonds country house.

* * *

Suppose that one evening Mr. Pedro San Juan gets a little weary of studying his "History of Ancient Rome" up in his single room on the sixth floor of the Chicago House. What could he do? He has as varied a choice as a child standing before a candy counter. He may wander down to the lounge and join his Indian and South American friends as they sit before the crackling fireplace talking over the Cuban situation with a German and an American.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE AT CHICAGO

Lounges in these houses are good places for relaxing. Here both men and women sink into easy chairs for conversation after a day of university classes or an evening of winter skating, or summer parties on the beach.

Or our friend Mr. San Juan may choose a more hilarious time and step into the theater for a fling around in a Bulgarian folk dance. "All join hands," the Bulgarian leader calls out to the neophytes from other nations learning how to flit away a dancing evening in that European country. Our Filipino swings into the dance, joining hands with a Swedish maid here and a German girl

Upper Picture—INTERNATIONAL HOUSE IN NEW YORK CITY. Center—
Lower—A SUNDAY NIGHT SUPPER AT

e Races Made Easy

rk, Chicago, and Berkeley, Calif., Performing a World Many Nationalities Into Social Intercourse

rgaret Root Zahler

there. Hopping, bowing, and spinning about to a lively tune, missing a step here and picking it up again there, Mr. Juan discovers many a crusty national barrier melting before the dance is over. New friendships bud at such informal gambols.

Should our Filipino desire a less vigorous and less talkative pastime, he may attend a foreign movie in the House to watch scenes and plots laid in Russia, England, France, or Switzerland. If he prefers men only for his associates, he may drop into the men's clubroom, listen to the radio, or have a hand in a game of chess, checkers, or ping-pong, for in these games many nationals are skilled.

But suppose he desires to read his own country's newspaper or magazine. Then to the House library he will go. Here is a library that specializes in the best that has been written of the problems of all nations. Here are foreign magazines and newspapers, travel guides and reference books in all languages. Each International House has received a $10,000 gift from the Carnegie Endowment Fund which enables it to keep up with the best newly published books as well as supply its shelves with standard works of history, art and travel.

Should Mr. Juan feel a little emptiness after his swing around the circle, he may slip down the corridor to the little coffee shop. There he is sure to find friends with whom he can discuss at length over a little plate of sandwiches.

All under the same roof.

♪ ♪ ♪

In a national room with kitchenette adjoining, two long tables are set in Japanese fashion, with crisp rice cookies looking like golden airy puffballs before each plate.

"A Japanese dinner is very simple at home on the table," the short, smiling Japanese host explains as his guests are seated. "But my! Lots of work in the kitchen." He stands beside a gas plate rigged up on the table and stirs into a huge skillet some bamboo sprouts, mushrooms, dried onions, "spring rain," Chinese chestnuts, and a variety of other Japanese ingredients.

It is a Sukiyaki dinner, partly to show Americans and other Occidentals how a real Japanese meal is served and partly to swell a student loan fund. When the big platters of fluffy rice are brought in from the kitchen, Dr. Yamamato serves his steaming mixture over each individual rice heap, which is to be eaten with chopsticks. His Chinese friends lend a helping hand with the service.

But before the dessert is reached, six Bulgarian singers file into the corner. They had promised to make the "burden less by offering a song for entertainment." Listening to Bulgarian rhythms, eating Japanese food, and conversing with a Brazilian on one's left and an Austrian on one's right is truly an international affair.

In these national rooms often a resident serves his favorite home dish after cooking it in the adjoining kitchen. Fumes of Indian curry, or slight whiffs of garlic or other characteristic odors give away the secret of the country playing host.

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"To really get an international point of view, one must know intimately and personally people from other nations." This was the conclusion of a German youth. He admitted that he had acquired an entirely different outlook on world affairs through talking informally with nationals of those countries who could give first-hand impressions of the knotty problems within their own borders. Others appreciate the friendships they have made.

"She was my very good friend," a Japanese girl breathed as she waved a "bon voyage" to her Chinese chum on the steamer pulling out of New York Harbor. They had become the most intimate of comrades in the New York House. Each watched closely the serious developments in her own country and when great crises came, the two girls talked it over and over and up and down late into the night.

"We couldn't quite agree," the Chinese girl had said on the morning following one of these vital sessions, "but we saw better the other side and we remain good friends."

When 16 different nationalities of girls live on one floor, better understandings are inevitable. Friendliness crops out over the little washtubs in the girls' private laundry and among the ironing boards where lingerie is given a finishing touch and party frocks are pressed. Or in their private sitting room they gather quite informally after study hours for radio concerts and fireside chats.

It is not so strange that among all of these races and nations four girls should become especially chummy. They were somewhat conspicuous one year. An Indian girl who was a high caste Brahman and who always appeared in her flowing costume of the Indian Sari, a Chinese, an Armenian, and a Japanese. Occasionally this unique quartet sang for their friends.

A Dutch girl from South Africa who traced her ancestry back to the earliest settlers struck up an unusual acquaintance with a black girl, also from South Africa, a member of the Bantu tribe. Today the Bantu girl is organizer and director of the Bantu Youth League in South Africa and corresponds with her Dutch friend. Thus both a class and a racial wall has crumbled.

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Sunday night suppers, which have become a permanent institution in all three Houses, are usually the prelude for an outstanding speaker. It is the most "get-together" time of the whole week, when as many as 40 or more nations are represented at the candle-lighted tables in the assembly hall. Each table, seating six or eight, is like a home dining service, with a big brown casserole from which the one acting as hostess serves the "family." It is a simple repast, finishing possibly with a banana or a dish of apricots, but the big feast really comes when the distinguished guest speaker plumbs the depths of some vital international issue.

It has always been the aim to have all phases of a dispute between nations brought out into the open, to have both sides of a question presented in an authoritative way. Distinguished guests, leaders of political thought from many countries, have held the platform at these Houses, giving their views from time to time on the "Irish-English" problem, the "Polish Corridor," the "Hitler Régime," "Philippine Independence," "Manchoukuo," and others as they arise.

Now, calls come for students to go out to clubs, churches, and other meetings to present their nations' special problem. During an Oriental crisis a Japanese and a Chinese toured New York City together, speaking and debating from the same platform, but returning each evening to their "home" better friends, they said, because they had learned more of the other's point of view.

♪ ♪ ♪

What becomes of these internationalists after the university days are over? Most of them slip back into the workaday world of their own nation. Many of them are the gifted and influential citizens of their country and fill responsible and key posts in education and political circles.

"Out Into the World" is the caption of one section of the California yearbook, telling what some former members are doing. From it we learn that Dr. Yimson Tsao has returned to Hong Kong, China, where he is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. J. Ofori Torto has returned to the Gold Coast, West Africa, where he is teaching. Mr. Sirdar Yunus, former Ambassador from Afghanistan to England, is lecturing in eastern cities. Mrs. Kate Smith, an American Indian woman, is doing social work among her own people in Arizona. Miss Lucile Day, after lecturing about her work in Turkey, has gone to Bombay, India, to do settlement work. Dr. Eugen Becker of Budapest is studying in Europe.

Among the former residents of the New York House, which has had a much longer record, are very distinguished leaders occupying positions in every country of the world. Some of those first foreign students, back in the days of the "walk-ends" to the Edmonds country home, are now beginning to send back their sons.

The spiritual forces developed and fostered in these Houses mean more than the buildings and their large financial cost. With this common meeting ground, young people get a new vision of world customs and world problems; and returning to their home lands when their university work is finished, they will not fail to become powerful influences for better world understanding and world peace. It is expected that the intellectual and social life that centers around these Houses will inspire increased understanding and friendship among the representatives of the various races and nationalities.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE AT BERKELEY, CALIF.

CITY. Center—HARRY EDMONDS, FOUNDER OF THE NEW YORK HOUSE.
HT SUPPER AT THE CALIFORNIA HOUSE.

How Amateur Sports Are Gold-Plated

Ancient Theory That Players Who Are Not Professionals Gain Nothing But Recreation Is So Frayed Around the Edges as to Be Almost Unrecognizable

By R. Maillard Stead

Question: When is an amateur not?
Answer: Nice weather, isn't it?

HENCE THE MERRY MASQUERADE of the unpaid games players, who leap gleefully from continent to continent, waving their rackets, or their clubs, or their spikes, or their bats, or their sticks, or any other implement with which they have battled their way to the front page.

It might be supposed that only a person of ample private means could travel round the world in order simply to play games. But that supposition is based on the outworn theory that players who are not professionals gain nothing but recreation from their sport. In actual fact, some of them gain plenty.

Indeed, almost the only difference between a professional and a top-grade amateur at any major sport is that the former makes deliberate financial gain and the latter's profits are incidental to the pursuit of his or her pastime. To say that there exist elaborate rules to prevent amateurs from receiving money is to beg the question. They receive transportation tickets, food, hotel accommodation, clothes, equipment and so forth. Those necessaries represent cash, and that cash is nothing more or less than the amateur's "appearance money." There would be no show unless the chief actors were fitted up for their parts and brought to the scene regardless of their financial situation.

The other day I was talking to a young and rising lawn tennis player. I said, "Will you be competing in the forthcoming championships?" The reply was, "Yes, if I can get free lodging . . . and Messrs. —— (a well-known firm of racket makers) are seeing to that."

* * *

Racket makers, golf ball manufacturers, sports outfitters, hotel proprietors, municipalities, tailors and others fall over each other in their eagerness to link their enterprises with the names of the "big" people in amateur sport. To the said big people the kind attention of the interested parties can be, and frequently is, worth hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars a year, and it makes continued play possible. By continuing on the highest plane the successful amateur gains social prominence and finds himself readily able to sell easy platitudes to newspapers at space rates which make a professional writer's mouth water. And I have known cases where the person who signed the article and was paid for it never wrote a word of it. For it does not inevitably follow that dexterity with a racket, a club, or an oar handle means comparable skill with a pen.

Apart from the hypocrisy involved in keeping the inside story quiet, it is really all very nice. Sport along these lines has brought great pleasure and benefit to millions of people, and on this ground the end may be said to have justified the means. After-dinner speeches have made it quite clear that international sport—the highest phase of athletic activity—is a building factor for world peace. The orators allude freely to the universal brotherhood of sport, they declare that national prestige demands the sending of the strongest possible team to the uttermost parts of the earth, and they appeal to all good patriots for financial support. Sentiment, ambition and business interests produce a gratifying response, and, as a result, John Smith, an impecunious pole vaulter in his last year at Anonymous University, is transported thousands of miles by enthusiasts who take the greatest pride in preserving some well-sounding compromise between what an amateur is in practice and what he is in theory.

It would be invidious to inquire too closely into the private finances of John Smith and all the other people on the team, so the whole squad is subsidized. That is the democracy of sport as it applies to the men and women in the first flight.

And why not? Everybody has fun. The honorary officials in charge of the party have a pleasant trip, the balm of brief authority as recompense for their labors, a good view of the proceedings when they occur, a certain amount of reflected kudos, and the altruistic illusion of doing something for nothing and deserving well of their fellows. The competitors have the satisfaction of working hard to merit selection, they go places and see things, they enjoy the limelight of publicity, their stimulated national and personal pride urges them to great effort, they have the thrills of contest, and their success, if any, is potentially a social and commercial asset. The general public—comprised largely of the "duds" who are inevitably 100 per cent amateurs—gets splendid entertainment for which it pays good money, the newspaper writers have rich fields to exploit, sports outfitters' factories hum busily, trade of many kinds is enlivened. Hurrah!

That is modern sport, a big-time affair never envisaged by founders of the amateur tradition in days gone by. Clearly, John Smith, and everybody like him, is no more qualified financially to go globe trotting than he is qualified to own an automobile like that of Tom Jones or to have his clothes built by Jones's expensive tailor. Jones is a rich man. He can have his big car and his smart suits, and he could travel anywhere at his own expense. But Smith, the pole vaulter (or golfer, or lawn tennis player, or sculler, or what-have-you) gets around for nothing. Sport takes him away and brings him back, and, maybe, gives him a new and special value as a bond seller, insurance agent, schoolmaster, or something else.

* * *

Here is what a celebrated British university Rugby footballer says of the value of the cherished "Blue," which corresponds to the varsity letter in America.

"Let us have no hypocrisy about this. Dozens of young men who have had an expensive public school and university education get well-paid positions purely because of their athletic ability. A man with an honors degree and a Blue can get into one or other of the colonial civil services; a man with an ordinary pass degree or with no degree at all can get a post as sports master at a public school; and in many other trades and professions a Blue has a definite commercial value."

Facts like these are more frankly recognized in other lands, for the British have attempted very earnestly to insist that there are only two classes of sportsmen—the professionals and the amateurs. Really there are three—the "pro," who plays in order to gain; the amateur, so-called, who must gain in order to play, and the unequivocal amateur who is either moneyed as well as skillful or else so undistinguished that nobody finds it worth while to pay his bills. The intermediate class is a direct and inevitable product of money-spinning sport, with all its ramifications and international significance.

After all, amateurism is not an absolute condition. It is firstly a state of mind and secondly one of financial and social relativity. And relativity, as Mr. Einstein will admit, is difficult to compress within definitions. Profound thought has been given to definitions in England. And the anomalous results prove that an amateur is not one thing but many things. For example, a man who has been a professional Association footballer can never play in an open amateur lawn tennis tournament, even if he becomes as rich as Crœsus through poultry farming after his soccer days are done; a carpenter cannot row at Henley Regatta because he works with his hands, but his brother, a bank clerk, can; an amateur soccer player may disport himself in a "gate money" match in the company of professionals, and so may a golfer, but a lawn tennis player or a Rugby footballer may not. A Rugby footballer is ostracized if he receives from his grateful club a souvenir worth 2 pounds and 1 penny (he is an amateur, of course, if the memento costs the maximum limit of 2 pounds) . . . and so it goes on. And at the same time the newspapers are stiff with "stories" by well-paid lawn tennis players, rowing "Blues," hockey players, golfers, and other athletes of present or past fame.

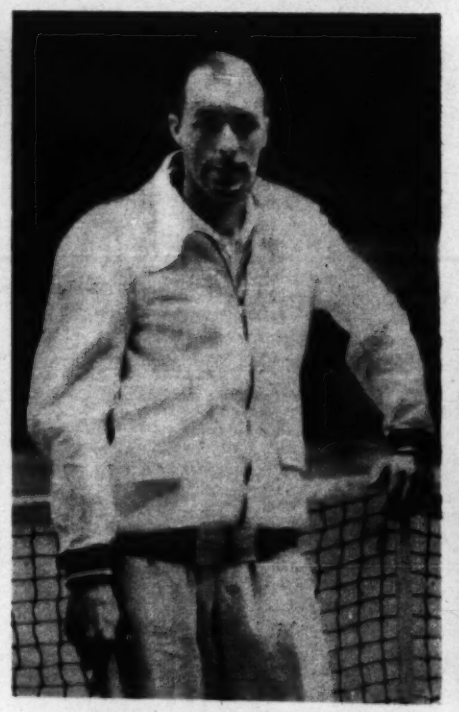
In certain other countries there has been less restless poking about in the (more or less) concealed space between the professional and amateur classes. And from time to time there have developed some ripe scandals such as the recent "revolution" in French Rugby football.

The way out of the difficulty would seem to be an extension of the honorable profession of sport, to include the "in-betweeners"—the folk who would like to remain amateur but cannot afford to do so. Perhaps "broken time" (compensation for money lost by athletes through interrupted work) would, if properly safeguarded, help to put things straight. This system is widely in vogue on the European continent, administered by the governing bodies of certain sports. Whatever may be said against the arrangement—and plenty is said, on the score of its openness to abuse—it does at least recognize that the demands made by modern sport upon its leading exponents are often far beyond the financial capacity of people indulging in "sport for sport's sake."

They Crossed the Somewhat Ambiguous Boundary That Lies Between the Problematical Perquisite and the Comforting Cash

Wide World
JAMES THORPE
American Indian Athlete, a Winner in the 1912 Olympic Games at Stockholm Who Later Had to Return His Trophies.

© Keystone
SUZANNE LENGLEN
French Tennis Star Who Had Held the Women's Major Championships of Europe Before She Entered the Professional Ranks.



Wide World
WILLIAM (BILL) TILDEN
Veteran American Tennis Star and Winner of Many Championships Before He Became a Professional.

© Underwood & Underwood
HAROLD E. (RED) GRANGE
Former Football Star of University of Illinois Who Turned Professional After Leaving the College Gridiron.

Among the New Books

Journeying at Home

English Journey, by J. B. Priestley. London: Heinemann, Gollancz. 8s. 6d. net.

IT IS DIFFICULT for a man to write a good travel book about his own country, for the country is not so much visible before his eyes as invisible in his blood. The difficulty for English writers is peculiar, for the English literary tradition is as thick as creeper on the towns, and every field is sacred to the memory of some poet's ecstasy. It requires a man of considerable talent and probably unspoiled working-class origins to go over England today and not see the English tradition and English literature written all over it. A hundred years ago we had such a man in Cobbett. Today—and evidently with Cobbett's example in view—Mr. J. B. Priestley attempts the part. Read Cobbett and then read Mr. Priestley and you will find Cobbett's denunciation of social conditions at the beginning of the industrial revolution bitterly justified in the intolerable conditions in England today.

* * *

Mr. Priestley is, of course, no Cobbett. Cobbett was a countryman, a man skilled in farming and country trades and life first, and a writer afterward. Mr. Priestley is a townsman and has as little knowledge of town trades by which townsmen live as most of us. He is a writer first. And he writes the prose style of the typewriter, that style of redundant adverbs, of sentences carrying a burden of words which have lost their meaning and which cling to the hard-worked English tongue like so many southern rentiers on the northern industrial worker's back.

The comparison is apt, for that is the theme of Mr. Priestley's book. Without a trade behind him he is half a modern Cobbett—the journalistic half—trying to see England afresh and particularly England at work—though chiefly not at work as it turned out. Amiable, romantic, easy to read and possessed to a large extent of the modern fallacy that work in the sense of paid employment is virtuous and good in itself, he was just the man to write the book; for it ought to stir the complacent popular conscience as no other book has done for years. He hits hard. He is revolted by the crimes of industrialism and he has for the ordinary reader the advantage of being revolted as a common man, and not as an unpopular sociologist. The sufferers have long been converted; it is the vast middle-class public (which is Mr. Priestley's) that needs to be shaken out of its complacency. He has laid himself out to rouse them.

* * *

Mr. Priestley's journeys, made chiefly by car or motor coach, took him all over England. His instinct took him to the right places: to the shops, the labor exchanges, the factories, the chapels, clubs, building estates and obscure provincial functions, to all that ugly life which the released middle classes produced in the nineteenth century under the stupid and hypocritical gospel of work for work's sake, and which—with more exceptions now, it is true—they are still producing. The awful aspect of the industrial revolution is its spiritual barrenness, its intellectual muddle.

I quote from the pages on the now half-derelict Tyneside area. Mr. Priestley is writing of the Mauretania, launched at Wallsend, just across the river from the dead town of Jarrow ("35,590 inhabitants wondering what is to become of them").

She (the Mauretania) is still alive and throbbing, but Jarrow is dead. As a real town, as a piece of urban civilization, Jarrow can never have been alive. There is easily more comfort and luxury on one deck of the Mauretania than there can ever have been at any time in Jarrow, which even at its best, when everybody was working in it, must obviously have been a mean little conglomeration of narrow, monotonous little streets of stunted and ugly houses, a barracks cynically put together so that shipbuilding workers could get some food and sleep between shifts. Anything—strange as it may seem—appears to have been good enough for the men who could build ships like the Mauretania.

On the other hand there is Bourneville, the model town of the Cadburys, where material conditions could hardly be excelled, but which are maintained on a basis which excludes the man of independent life, thought, desire and habit. Are we to have this kind of ideal, the ideal of unstimulating and genteel materialism, or are we, as Mr. Priestley hopes, to avoid extremes and have a country which can keep the sanctuary of the Cotswolds and the beauty of the South, without doing so, as is done at present, on dividends earned at the expense of the worker?

V. S. PRITCHETT.

J. B. PRIESTLEY

Roundabout in Rome

Roman Roundabout, by Amelie Posse-Brázdová. New York: Dutton. $3.

NOT OFTEN DOES ONE FIND reminiscences so entertaining as these of Mme. Posse-Brázdová. Even though she wrote originally in Swedish, the translator, Mr. F. H. Lyon, has done his work so well that the vivacity and artistry of the author are apparently undiminished. The book is entertaining because it is not a jumble of disconnected anecdotes, but is a full, rich stream of narrative, in which stress is laid on sights and sounds, on impressions and emotions, rather than on mere incidents, and everything forms an integral part of the experience of one intelligent, sensitive person.

I did not read "Sardinian Sideshow," which preceded "Roman Roundabout," but I gather that therein the writer related her adventures in the island where she and her husband—a Czech artist—were interned by the Italian Government in the early years of the war. The present book is therefore a sequel. They are back in Rome, and there they live through the war years.

There runs through the story—though not too strongly to spoil its artistic quality—a vague account of political activities on behalf of the Czechs. There are even portraits of Beneš and other leaders. It may be that some people will find these things of value. For myself, I regretted that such a delightful blend of comedy and tragedy should be turned, even for a few days, into a political manual.

For the author is really not interested in people, except in so far as they are pictorial. She sees and thinks in pictures. She is a delightful landscape painter, with a love of color. Now what would a politician do in these landscapes? He would be out of place. But the other people whom she paints in, monks and peasants and servants and other human beings, are delicious. They are real, and they fit into the scene. She draws them with a fine sense of humor. She is vivid and emotional, and she raises the commonplaces of daily life into a romantic atmosphere.

What an eye Mme. Posse-Brázdová has for quaint character! Whatever is striking and unusual in personality wins her interest, and she rollics in her descriptions and narrations. A book that is a good deed in a naughty world.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Aria Da Capo

WE BEGIN TO BE SORRY we ever brought up the subject . . . Any sensible editor should know better than to start a debate on the nature of art or the substance of genius . . . Mr. Royal Maulsby of Los Angeles is endowed not only with an analytical mind and a sense of humor, but with a modicum of persistence . . . We thought we had disposed of him, but here he is again:

"I was delightfully amused at the ease with which in two short questions you apparently squelched my case for the embryonic author: 'But what chinks do these minor artists fill in? And does genius grow out of mediocrity by reading half-thoughts conceived by lesser folk?' Will you extend your kindness and permit answers?

"But before I make the attempt, let's examine our definitions. The controversy may be simply one due to a lack of a common nomenclature. What is genius? What do we mean by the mediocrity of minor artists?

"Who said: 'Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains'? Once I spent three years on one story, writing and rewriting, polishing and repolishing, seeking perfection. The capacity was there, the pain was evident; ergo, I was a genius. (In further proof the yarn was enthusiastically rejected by every magazine in this country and England.)

* * *

"Another claims: 'Genius is 10 per cent inspiration and 90 per cent perspiration.' But we do not accept these arbitrary limits, do we?

"What of this: Genius is the happy balance of heart and mind, where the former does not slop over into pulpy sentimentality, nor the latter peck at Menckenistic sensuousness, but both find in the human scene that which is worthy of permanency. In the final analysis, the degree of genius is the degree of individual awareness of such a balance, its implication and application.

"Now, if this is only approximately true, it should follow that 'minor artists' are simply the unbalanced, and their mediocrity due not only to the excess of one element over the other, but to the consequences of 'odorous' comparisons.

"From this, and from a premise formerly stated (art as conception and expression), I am forced to conclude that what we term mediocrity and genius are simply the two ends of a sliding scale of values. There is a place on a yardstick at which the inches become a foot, but who is to say where is the measure of genius? Would you say to any struggling writer, 'thus far,' and give as your reason the palpable fact that he is mediocre? Not if you recall that a noted French author wished heartily to have destroyed all that he had written before 50.

* * *

"Here I'd like to point out a fact seldom considered by critics. When they 'view with alarm' the ever-increasing flood of printed words, and decry with all the strength of intellectual superiority the debased tastes of moronic multitudes, why do they at the same time protest the teaching and learning of that which might in time clarify the deluge, namely, the much-maligned technique?

"Now for the 'chinks.' 'Reading maketh a full man.' Do you maintain that genius reads only the product of prior genius, and thus the specie forms an unbroken dynasty of royal brains, feeding forever on itself? When Bacon-Shakespeare borrowed the plots into which he breathed the results of his marvelously balanced outlook on his times, did not this use imply that he gathered at least some of his material from mediocrity; and that but for the antecedent half-thoughts, his 'expression' of art would have suffered; resembled a sieve? There were many steps from the pictograph to the 'Angelus,' but genius did not take them all. Nor can the present mob of wordsters be brushed aside as impure waste. 'Thar's wheat in them thar tares!'"

But even definitions have their limitations . . . Can you really measure genius with a yardstick? . . . And can you capture it in words? . . . We don't mind if a genius has technique . . . We do mind allowing people to believe that they may become geniuses by learning a few tricks . . . And for the "chinks"—How much did Shakespeare's genius depend on his plots? . . . And, by the way, is the "Angelus" a work of genius?

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"Why Limit Yourself?" travels to its readers by railroad, steamship, automobile, airplane, dog team and ocean liner.

Foster Brown & Son in Montreal. The Art Store in London.

An American Folk Hero

The Adventures of Davy Crockett, told mostly by himself. Illustrated by John W. Thomson Jr. New York: Scribner. $2.50.
Davy Crockett, by Constance Rourke. New York: Harcourt Brace, $2.50.

DAVY CROCKETT possessed every qualification of the folk hero. Born of substantial native stock just at the close of the Revolution, he rode the crest of the wave of immigration which swept over the old Southwest. Indian fighting in the Creek War, fabulous hunting exploits, cheerful endurance of frontier hardships in the raw lands of west Tennessee, a great capacity for friendship, generosity, wit, a large, rough joviality, his romantic pilgrimage to Texas and his heroic part in the defense of the Alamo all combine to appeal to the boy spirit latent in all men. The legend began with the Crockett Almanacs, 1835-1856, nor is it yet extinct; to the Tennessee mountaineers he is still a very live subject of conversation, and that excellent folklorist, Mr. Vance Randolph, avers in "The Ozarks" that the natives of that region still concoct and spin Crockett yarns.

* * *

But he was more than a Paul Bunyan in buckskin; he belonged to that race which not only drove out the Indians and leveled the forest to locate their lonely cabins, but also established in the wilderness an American democracy in its purest form. They were not mere conquistadors but settlers, capable of dignified and efficient self-government. And Crockett was worthy of that Anglo-American tradition. His transformation from an uneducated, roistering backwoodsman into a far-sighted, shrewd statesman whose grasp of national affairs was superior to that of most of his confrères was, as Mr. Emerson Hough has pointed out in "The Way to the West," one of the major phenomena of American politics.

He was elected to Congress in 1827 and in 1833. At first an object of derision as "the coonskin congressman," he soon became a powerful and fearless debater, and immensely popular in the East; but his uncompromisingly democratic stand against speculators in the public lands and his opposition to Jackson's unjust Indian Removal Bill made him many enemies, and he was defeated in 1835. Either chagrin at this turn of fortune or, far more likely, Austin's call for volunteers and sheer love of adventure carried him to the Alamo. The story of how he played his fiddle while the lancers of Santa Anna drew closer about the grim old mission-fortress may be legendary, but it is quite in keeping with what we know of his character.

* * *

For the facts of his life we are indebted largely to two books whose authorship is ascribed to him: "A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett of the State of Tennessee," 1834, which most critics are agreed is the work of his own hand with some slight assistance from a friend; and "Colonel Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas," 1836, which is obviously not his own work, since it describes events subsequent to the fall of the Alamo. Captain Thomason reprints the first book and that part of the second which relates directly to Crockett, illustrating it with some 70 line drawings and three fine color plates, all quite in the spirit of the old frontiersman. The autobiography has been relatively inaccessible in recent times. Miss Rourke's book is a competent reconstruction, taking account of all the known sources with some imaginative filling in, which is in keeping with the facts as we have them. Although written primarily for boys, it is quite readable for adults, and even the scholar will find the bibliographical material in the last chapter dependable and useful.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN.

The Youth of an Emperor

Twilight in the Forbidden City, by Reginald F. Johnston. London: Gollancz. 18s. net.

ENTHRONEMENT of P'u-Yi, the central figure in this book, as Emperor of Manchoukuo converts what would otherwise have been a work of academic interest into a volume possessing practical value also. Academic interest alone would fully have justified the book, for it is a fascinating contribution to our knowledge of the closing years of the Ch'ing Dynasty, which ruled China from 1644 to 1911. Even the latter year, however, is coming to seem a long time ago, and in such a variety of ways has China modernized herself since then that an account of the personal life and surroundings of the last of her Emperors, who from the age of 5 was an Emperor only in name, would probably have appealed, but for recent events, mainly to such students as like the past best when it has ceased to have any bearing on the present. In view of what has happened in Manchuria, however, the circumstances which Sir Reginald Johnston has recorded have a direct, and may prove to have a disturbing, bearing on the present.

* * *

For the record is the story of a man who, however great his respect and liking for China's civilization may be, can feel neither sentiment in regard to her existing political régime; who is now the titular head of a country as big as France and Germany combined, and in certain respects as rich; who in that position may come to feel many of the influences which lured not only his ancestors, but wave upon wave of their kin before them, into descents upon the northern Chinese plain, and who has behind him a power which, in certain circumstances, might acquiesce in a modern counterpart of those descents. Does not the author, who makes no secret of his dislike of the existing régime in China, in dedicating his book "To His Majesty, the Emperor P'u-Yi," do so "in the earnest hope that, after the passing of the twilight and the long night, the dawn of a new and happier day for himself, *and also for his people on both sides of the Great Wall,* is now breaking"? The italics are the reviewer's. But is it not possible that P'u-Yi, in reading his former tutor's dedication, may italicize, too? And, if he does?

However, it would be at once incorrect and unfair to suggest that the book is a political tract. It is primarily the well-told story of a relationship, that of tutor and pupil, the psychological and episodic interest of which is cleverly blended with the charm of its unique environment. Very easily does the memory of those who know Peking recall impressions of the Forbidden City, its golden mass of canopylike roofs; its long, majestic walls with their deep, shadowy gateways and stately courtyards; its fanciful pavilions, graceful bridges and restful terraces—a world within a world of symmetry and symbolic design. Surrounded by all this beauty is revealed, as the story proceeds, unbridled depravity, treachery and cruelty, the evil murkiness of which is fortunately lightened by a few loyal and scholarly personalities, deriving some of their clarity and strength, it may be said, from the mental and spiritual qualities of the author himself.

* * *

Sir Reginald compels reconsideration of a good many accepted values, notably in the case of the famous Empress Dowager, Tigü Hsi, and in that of Yuan Shih-k'ai, for some years the most powerful personality in North China, for whom most foreigners, more particularly the British, had great regard. There is some reluctance in far-eastern circles to revise traditional estimates of these two figures, though there can be little doubt that, as far as the latter is concerned, Sir Reginald's conception is shared by most Chinese.

It may be doubted, on the other hand, whether most Chinese, or, indeed, as many as the author suggests share his regard for P'u-Yi himself, or for the monarchical system which he represents. Many find it difficult to accept the view, which the author appears to hold, that Manchuria remains their former Emperor's political home, while few will be as ready as Sir Reginald to forget the part which Japan has played in reinstating him, or the realities of his position in relation to her. But these matters, while fair grounds for criticizing the book in relation to practical affairs, are relatively unimportant in relation to its contents as a whole, and do not detract from its value as a scholarly and entertaining narrative such as no other foreigner has ever been in a position to write.

E. M. GULL.

Biography by an Artist

Bertrand of Brittany, by Roger Vercel. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.

WHEN IS A BIOGRAPHY not a biography? One is tempted to say: when it is a perfect work of art. M. Vercel's brilliantly conceived and beautifully executed portrait of Bertrand du Guesclin deserves, even more than Strachey's "Elizabeth and Essex," to be classed as a true historical novel rather than as biography or history. Serene and flawless, his narrative unfolds itself through page after page of vivid, clear-cut prose, undisturbed by the contradictions and gaps, the questions of probability and confusions of fact which the orthodox historian, visibly piecing together his picture from all the evidence available, feels bound to place before his reader.

M. Vercel is preëminently an artist intent on producing a finished imaginative portrait of a great character moving through a magnificent series of historical scenes, and about his reconstruction of the man and his age there is not so much of the smell of archives as we find in an historical novel by Standish O'Grady. Strachey declared that the French were the only people who could do this sort of thing as it should be done, and if the production of sheer delight is the measure of a biographer's success, he was clearly right in rating the French far above the English in this branch of literature.

* * *

M. Vercel is writing in a tradition, the Gallic tradition of Romantic history which derives from Chateaubriand and continues down through Thierry and Michelet until—pruned, refined and polished off by Renan—it becomes a recognized form of art within which the imagination is allowed to shape historical facts to its own ends. In reconstructing the past from any given texts, said Renan, one thing is clear: "c'est que les textes ont besoin de l'interprétation du gôut, qu'il faut les solliciter doucement. . . ." M. Vercel is more akin in temper to Renan than to the exuberant Michelet, but he is unlike them both in that he is apparently writing without social or philosophical prepossessions, his only aim being to present Du Guesclin to us as an arresting but credible figure, capable of moving our pity and affection and awe as he emerges more than life size from the barbaric splendor and misery of fourteenth century France.

Endowed with superhuman strength, frightful physical ugliness and the heart of a child, Bertrand becomes intensely human and likable under M. Vercel's persuasive pen. It is probably true that his heroic accomplishments have been overshadowed by the reverses that occurred in the next lap of the Hundred Years' War and by the subsequent accomplishments of Joan of Arc, but M. Vercel pertinently asks: "Would the French people have risen at her first cry if they had not for a period of 30 years been stirred to action by epic victories, if they had not previously seen a savior rise from the ruins, if they had not remembered the superhuman tasks accomplished by one of their sons, if they had not, once before, been dazzled by the flashes which darted from the sword of God in his hand?"

* * *

Such contemporary choniclers as Froissart and Christine de Pisan, we are told in a brief bibliographical note, have been drawn on chiefly for color and good narrative. They have served the purpose well, for in clear, strong colors M. Vercel paints in with the utmost realism that fascinating fourteenth-century society in which the institution of chivalry was breaking up and the old delightful courtesy went hand in hand with a savage brutality that makes some of the pages of this book almost unreadable. If I have called it an historical novel rather than a biography, it is not that the author has been inaccurate in his use of concrete historical details but rather that the portraits of Bertrand and his contemporaries are done with a finality and a psychological particularity that are clearly unjustifiable on the basis of documentary evidence alone.

But what a thrillingly beautiful novel! We are not likely to forget this Bertrand soon.

ROBERT PEEL

The manuscript of the third novel in Jules Romains's series called "Men of Good Will" has just been received by Alfred A. Knopf. The new novel, entitled "The Proud and the Meek," will be published this fall.

Farrar & Rinehart are the American publishers of Evelyn Waugh's "Ninety-Two Days," the English edition of which (Duckworth) was reviewed in these columns April 25.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

An Intimate Study, A Revealing Biography

Woodrow Wilson

By Edith Gittings Reid

The author of the biography of Sir William Osler *(the great physician)* now writes of another great personal friend. She shows us Wilson, the man, the real figure outside the world of politics, in sharp contrast to the mythical Wilson of persistent caricature. Mrs. Reid was a close friend of Wilson for many years. "Humanly sympathetic and understanding."—*Harry Hansen in the N. Y. World-Telegram.* "Of Wilson's personal traits, and the reasons . . . for his opinions and decisions, Mrs. Reid writes interestingly."—*N. Y. Times.* "Dignified yet intense." —*Newark Evening News.* Interesting illustrations. $3.50

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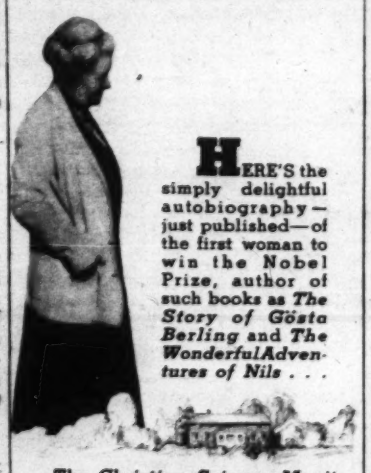
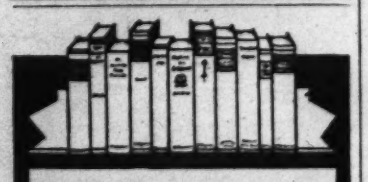


HERE'S the simply delightful autobiography—just published—of the first woman to win the Nobel Prize, author of such books as *The Story of Gösta Berling* and *The Wonderful Adventures of Nils . . .*

The Christian Science Monitor says: "Selma Lagerlöf has written another classic of home life, not as one looking backward, but as a child speaks of the present . . . The older ones will enjoy it, not alone for the beauty of its prose, but because it enables them to recapture, if but briefly, the golden hours of their own childhood." ($2.50 *Doubleday, Doran*)

MEMORIES OF MY CHILDHOOD

by **Selma Lagerlöf**



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Technical Data Wanted

LIBRARIANS, CHEMISTS AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERS

Do you know of any publication or public use prior to Jan. 1st, 1917, of the method of breaking petroleum emulsions by adding thereto a sulpho-fatty compound such as a sulpho-fatty acid, sulpho-oleic acid, sulfonated oil, or Turkey red oil?

I shall pay well for assistance in proving a reasonable number of such instances.

Dana E. Keech

649 South Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Export Trade Expansion

The close relationship between a strong merchant marine and expansion of export trade is emphasized by Mr. Henry H. Heimann, director of the shipping board bureau of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Heimann, who has been on temporary leave of absence from this government post, recently returned to his position as executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men.

"You cannot have ships flying the American flag," he declared, "without developing trade, and ship operators keenly alive to normal business reactions are always interested in the development of foreign trade.

"The legislation enacted for the development of an American merchant marine has never been fully utilized. Necessary as subsidies are, they are but secondary to the greater helpfulness that could be extended to the American shipping industry through rationalization. The law specifically invests in the shipping board bureau certain powers with respect to the regulation of rates and trade practices.

"It is said these powers are now to be vigorously exercised for the first time. It is believed that sound regulatory procedure and administration will do more to develop the industry and make it self-supporting than all of the subsidies.

"At best, a subsidy must be considered merely from a temporary point of view and as being ancillary to the helpfulness that can be extended through reasonable regulation. Admittedly, in these regulations international complications may arise, but in this respect these could be ironed out satisfactorily, and, after all, realizing certain conditions, foreign nations would in fairness have to admit that we were entitled to consideration, and if preferential treatment were given our own ships to carry our own cargoes, such policy in the last analysis could scarcely be criticized.

"Beyond this, where government financing enters into the adventure the least that could be expected, when exports are financed by the Government, is that the business should go forward in American bottoms. We can well look across the seas and study other legislation and pattern our own after it with profit to both the merchant marine and American commerce.

"There must be a flexibility about subsidies, and the hope must always be held out that the day may soon approach when these are no longer necessary, for when the American merchant marine has been soundly developed, it will possess an internal strength sufficient to enable it to move ahead under its own power. In the meantime, perhaps the worst thing about our plan is continuing to label these payments as 'mail pay.'

"A sound and sane program should issue out of all the chaos for the development of an American merchant marine that has surrounded previous attempts. We must conserve that which is of value, profit by past errors, and rebuild anew. In this rebuilding at least one thing is certain, and that is that whatever the need of a subsidy payment may be, there should be a strong determination to label it honestly so that the whole nation may know and better understand just why such expenses are incurred in the development of an American merchant marine."

Light for Lhasa

Lhasa, the forbidden city of Tibet, will soon be illuminated by electricity, according to a report from United States Trade Commissioner C. E. Christopherson, Calcutta. The necessary equipment for the generating plant is now en route from England.

The transportation of this machinery, the report states, has presented a difficult problem. The cable alone weighs many hundreds of tons, and the journey from the end of the railroad line at Darjeeling to Lhasa is one of 400 miles over rough roads.

The first 200 miles will be accomplished by a pack train of mules. At this point the character of the country changes to such an extent that even mules cannot be utilized, which will necessitate transferring the loads almost entirely to Tibetan porters, aided in a few instances by yaks. Mountain passes approximately 17,000 feet high have to be negotiated in this manner.

The cable had to be cut into 20-yard lengths, each weighing about 80 pounds, for which over 300 cases were required. In all 2000 cases are en route to Lhasa.

More Ships Built

The volume of merchant shipbuilding under way throughout the world during the quarter ended March 31, 1934, was 40 per cent in excess of the figure for the preceding three-months period, according to the transportation division of the United States Department of Commerce.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, covering returns from all maritime countries except Russia, shows that more than a million gross tons of merchant vessels are now in hand, as compared with 757,000 tons in the preceding quarter and 740,000 tons in the corresponding quarter of 1933.

Of the ten leading shipbuilding countries of the world, only Spain and Sweden showed declines in the volume of work in hand during the quarter just ended compared with the preceding quarter. The greatest gain is reported for Great Britain and Ireland, which now have under way 150,000 gross tons more than at the beginning of the current year.

For Germany an increase of 60,000 tons is reported; for Italy, 36,000 tons; and for Denmark, 26,000 tons. Lesser gains are shown for France, Japan, Holland, and the United States. The volume of work on hand in the United States on March 31, 1934, was 27,334 tons, an increase of 15,000 tons over the figure reported for December 31, 1933.

Of the total volume of world merchant shipbuilding reported at the end of March of the current year, Great Britain and Ireland accounted for 44.6 per cent; the United States for 2.5 per cent; and other countries combined 52.9 per cent. At the beginning of 1933 Great Britain and Ireland were building only 29.5 per cent of the world output compared with 7.7 per cent for the United States and 62.8 per cent for other countries.

New Hoffman Busts

Four new members are being added to the big international family of bronze busts and statues in the hall of the living races of mankind at the Field Museum in Chicago.

They are an Alpine Austrian of Innsbruck, a Zulu woman of Africa, an Armenian and a Korean man. Like the 77 other members of the family these new bronzes are by Miss Malvina Hoffman, who traveled around the world to study the various types most representative of the living races.

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You may find what you are looking for through an advertisement in this International Trade Directory of The Christian Science Monitor, which brings buyers and sellers of all nations together. For rates and other information apply to any office below.

Through its widespread organization, the Monitor often can assist an advertiser by securing valuable information regarding goods, markets, trade conditions, distribution, etc., in various countries. Inquiries about this service may be made when an order for advertising is placed.

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It will be greatly appreciated if those responding to advertisements in this group will make particular mention of the International Trade Directory and The Christian Science Monitor.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

American Indians . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with great interest Mr. Joseph C. Harsch's able analysis of the proposed Indian land and self-government legislation as printed in the Magazine Section of the Monitor of April 11. May I briefly state my objection to certain of his deductions?

Mr. Harsch agrees with anthropologists and others that the 50-year effort to individualize the Indian on the white pattern by allotting to him in severalty a piece of land in fee has been a complete failure. He seems, by inference, to agree that the allotment system should be stopped, but he offers no solution of the problem of land tenure, nor does he indicate what should be done with the 7,000,000 Indian acres in the heirship status, land which can no longer be partitioned among the numerous heirs. . . .

Mr. Harsch assumes that the breaking up of Indian tribal life and organization has speeded up the process of assimilation and amalgamation. Perhaps this is true so far as the physical mixture of the races is concerned, but there has been little spiritual and economic assimilation, except in the sense that the white people "assimilated" the Indians' land and other property. In Oklahoma the process of assimilation through allotment began 30 years ago, but those who lost their land and their tribal relationship through the inexorable operation of the allotment act did not assimilate or amalgamate with the white population. . . . Refusal to face this hard fact lies at the basis of much of the criticism directed against the proposed legislation.

From the administrative standpoint a continuation of the present conditions and of the present system is impossible. On the allotted reservations restricted Indian lands and ward-Indian families are scattered far and wide over enormous areas predominantly white. Through inheritance the number of land parcels administered by the Government is constantly increasing while the revenue derived through the Government's real estate activities for the Indian owners is decreasing. Because of the wide dissemination of the Indian population, the cost of the services being rendered this population is constantly increasing. In both directions the point of diminishing returns has been reached on many of the allotted reservations. In Oklahoma, especially, the condition of many thousands of landless, disinherited families of the Five Civilized Tribes is tragic. They are scattered through the rural slums of some 40 Oklahoma counties and, through extreme poverty, they are far more effectively segregated than they possibly could be in a subsistence-farm colony.

That is what we propose to do—establish subsistence-farm colonies for the Indians. In these farm colonies individual initiative, individual leadership and enterprise will be encouraged, individual property will be respected and private-property rights fully recognized, while at the same time the Indian owners will be protected against the loss of their most valuable asset—land—by vesting the basic equitable title in the community. If by this method the economic status of the Indian can be lifted to a higher level, assimilation will take place with a correspondingly higher stratum of the surrounding white population.

Mr. Harsch categorically asserts that the Indians of the allotted areas do not want to return to communal life. The evidence in this office indicates that those in distress, probably two-thirds of the entire number, strongly desire such a return.

I do not understand Mr. Harsch's statement that the protecting hand of the Federal Government will be removed from the proposed Indian communities. There is no warrant for this statement. Nobody has ever proposed such a thing.

Mr. Harsch states that the scattered, demoralized groups of Indians cannot successfully organize and manage self-governing communities. They are doing so now. The Eastern Cherokees have done so for years. The Menominee tribe has successfully managed its timber operations for a long time. Various community experiments have been eminently successful. Evidence on this point can be gladly submitted.

If your correspondent can suggest different, better methods of solving the Indian problem, I would be happy to have him place them before Secretary Ickes, the President and Congress. We are looking for the light. I should add one factual correction. The support of the Wheeler-Howard bill by Secretary Ickes and by the President was not casually procured and is not a mere gesture by them. It is an earnest and thoroughgoing support manifested by them in official, public statements.

JOHN COLLIER,
Commissioner, United States Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs.
Washington, D. C.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Julia Lathrop once said of our treatment of the Indians—"We have been as relentless as Ætna." This very involved bill 7902 seems to many of us—Indians and whites alike—Vesuvius! To quote Mr. Harsch, "Mr. Collier's sweeping and audacious program has left the Indian country and everyone interested or connected with the Indians bewildered and to all appearances speechless. As a result he has carried almost everything before him in a skillfully organized campaign to secure its prompt enactment."

Why should any piece of legislation of such importance be carried with speed to enactment? Vesuvius in quality and quantity! So skillfully evasive as to blind thousands to the importance of many issues involved. If it can be seen "as a whole" it should be seen that way. Not one tribe (each with its own customs and language) but all tribes to be so deeply affected that "a critical analysis which the importance of the issues involved justifies" must be insisted upon! And that analysis cannot come through one-sided propaganda. Because of this I wish to commend The Christian Science Monitor, the only paper or periodical I have seen that has been willing to publish both sides. With increasing amazement one reads such propaganda as Owen White's "Scalping the Indians" in "Collier's." "Until now, with Harold L. Ickes in as Secretary of the Interior, and John Collier holding down the job as Indian Commissioner, it is safe to say there hasn't been an administration in Washington in 40 years that really gave a whistle in a whirlwind about what happened to the red man." . . .

Much the Indian has learned from the white man has been from men of vicious type; what that influence and greed took from him cannot be given back—legislation can't undo that wrong. "Opportunities for exploitation" will exist. The white man like the leopard hasn't changed his spots. Why not go carefully in future? A race is involved in the issue. I have learned with gratitude that already "30 amendments have changed somewhat the character of the bill, that more are likely to follow. (Objections raised by the Indians themselves.)" In theory no tribe will be forced against its will to attempt such a communal experiment, etc., etc. In theory—yes—but! . . .? . . . Again quoting Mr. Harsch—"Under an eloquent and convincing commissioner such as Mr. Collier, few tribes could resist the pressure if a campaign of persuasion were undertaken." In answer to that—the following from a letter from the Navajo country. "John Collier has been here. I don't like the way he talks to Indians. He threatened and bullied them in turn; he antagonized them. You can't coerce an Indian." "In theory no tribe or group would be forced against its will." (Indian children sometimes say—"Yes—maybe. No—perhaps.")

"This country about to enter an era of communal life!" (God forbid!) "We can scarcely expect demoralized Indian groups to lead the way." There are many Indian groups not "demoralized" who think of a return to communal life as "Turning back a hundred years." "No initiative! No pride of ownership."

Let an Indian speak. Dr. Arthur Parker (Seneca), director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Science . . . "As an anthropologist I should be very happy to see the tribes brought back to their former glory; but as a citizen interested in human welfare, and the true advancement of humanity and enlightenment, the Collier scheme appears not only preposterous, but a tragedy." Haven't we had tragedies enough? Dare we go forward (or is it backward?) "in theory" until we understand?

KATE LEAH COTHARIN,
Corresponding Secretary, Massachusetts Indian Association.
Boston, Mass.

A STANDING RELIC OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY
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Contains the 26 articles printed in The Christian Science Monitor. Original, practical, inspirational. Cloth, $1.00; Paper cover, 50c. (20% extra outside U. S. A.) Mailing charge 5c. At book stores or write direct to
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Dept. 30 at 222 West Adams Street, Chicago

What's the BEST AGE TO BEGIN WRITING?

THERE are no age limits in writing. Some of Rudyard Kipling's best work was produced before he was twenty-one. And while still in her teens, Louisa M. Alcott began to earn her living with her pen.

On the other hand, there are any number of "late starters" who ended by achieving conspicuous success. George Eliot, Emerson Hough and Morgan Robertson all began in their forties. William de Morgan was past sixty when he turned out his first novel. And Joseph Conrad could not even write English until he was thirty-seven.

These examples indicate that in the writing profession age is a real asset. The longer you live, the clearer becomes your understanding of life and human nature . . . and the more you have to say.

An N.I.A. Student in the "over 40" class

"My first fiction appeared in the April issue of the Household Guest. Just a small check, but at least a beginning. My earnings up to date are $142.75. One hundred dollars was a first prize for a ten-word slogan. It takes N. I. A. training to pack just the right meaning into ten words."

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The Newspaper Institute of America offers an intimate course in practical writing—a course as close to facts and modern tendencies as a newspaper office.

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King's Musick

King George and his advisers have been engaged in the task of filling one of the very old offices in the realm of England—that of Master of the King's Musick. Among the qualifications necessary for the holder of the post are that he should be not only an accomplished musician, but one who has the ancient traditions of the office at heart and who can, if needs be, compose a special ode for a coronation, a royal marriage, or a similar ceremony.

In Sir Walford Davies they have chosen a musician who has devoted much of his life to furthering music interest in Wales and who, as organist, choir master and composer, has strongly influenced the church of his generation. His predecessor was the late Sir Edward Elgar, one of the greatest composers England has ever produced.

Officially the title of Master of the King's Musick dates from 1660, when Charles II, fresh from the Court of Louis XIV, and finding his "travels" ended, set up a band of 24 performers on violins, tenors, and basses, whom His Majesty's merry subjects dubbed the "four and twenty fiddlers."

But long before the time of Charles it was the custom of the Kings of England to retain as part of their household a band of musicians, more or less numerous. Edward IV had 13, "whereof some be trompets, some with shalmes and small pypes." Henry VIII expanded to 44 players, and among the instruments included were rebecks, taborets, sackbuts, drumslades, and virginals; while Edward VI went two better and included a bagpiper and a Welsh minstrel, the latter probably out of compliment to his grandfather.

Queen Elizabeth, too, favored the bagpipe, and made much use of the whole band. She was perhaps the most musical of all the Tudor monarchs, and no mean player on the virginals, although, it is said, she performed only when she was "solitary, and to shun melancholy." One might venture the opinion that the martial drum was more to her liking.

Mean as was her successor, King James, he retained the royal band, diminished in numbers and force, it is true, and, if tradition be accepted, he took a royal blow at the bagpipes himself, reminding him, as they did, of the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood" which he had left to occupy the English throne.

The title, Master of the King's Musick, was conferred by King Charles II on Davis Mell, the first bandmaster of his "four and twenty fiddlers."

Though he held it in conjunction with George Hudson, there can be no doubt that Mell was the better musician and the finer conductor. His father had meant him to be a clockmaker, but long before the royal band came into being he had a great reputation as a violinist, "having a sweete stroke," and when he was entertained by the men of All Souls at Oxford he amazed them by his "prodigious hand on the violin."

Master Mell and his band not only played while the King was at meals, but they were even introduced into the royal chapel, anthems being composed with symphonies and ritornels between the vocal movements expressly for them. They were also employed, in conjunction with the Gentlemen and Children of the Chapel Royal, in the performance of the odes annually composed for the King's birthday and New Year's Day.

The Poet Laureate nowadays is otherwise engaged on the King's birthday and New Year's Day: there is no ode, and the Master of the King's Musick and his merry men are not heard as they were. The office is more or less of a sinecure, but it has this value, that it enables the King to bestow a *distinctive* honor, differing from that of a knighthood or a baronetcy, on a distinguished musician. Sir Walter Parrett, the famous organist, held the ancient office for 31 years and Sir Edward Elgar for 10 years.

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..Vision of 1918

(Continued from Page 3)

derstanding both of materialism and of Christianity spreads and people come to understand how to apply it, not only in their personal lives but as citizens to the public and collective problems of the day, we shall no longer be subject to the disillusionments and reactions which have befallen us in the last 15 years and we shall bring into realization on earth that vision of a new and better world order which was so widely seen in 1918.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

WILLIAM HARBUTT DAWSON is well known, through his numerous books and articles, as an interpreter of Germany to the English-speaking world. He has made a specialty of the questions arising out of the Versailles treaty.

The MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN today develops further some of the ideas expressed in his leading article entitled "Recovery," which appeared in the first number of the Magazine Section (Jan. 3).

RHYS G. THACKWELL is an experienced magazine writer, formerly of Chicago, now of California.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER is a staff writer on the Monitor. He wrote about "Star Dust" in the Magazine Section for Jan. 24.

PRESTONIA MANN MARTIN has for many years been widely known as an "advanced" thinker on social and economic questions. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has commended the book in which Mrs. Martin expounds the thesis which she presents briefly today.

DR. HERMINIO PORTELL VILA WAS a Cuban delegate to the seventh Pan-American Conference in Montevideo last December. He has thrice been a Guggenheim fellow in Cuban-American history in the United States.

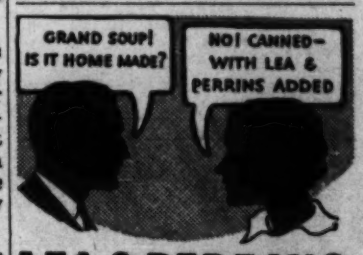
MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER is an experienced writer on educational subjects.

R. MAILLARD STEAD is the chief sports writer of the Monitor's London bureau.

Summer Camps

Plans for summer holiday camps not only for unemployed men but also for their wives and children are occupying the attention of social workers in Sheffield and Leeds, Eng.

A special regional conference of South Yorkshire social centers for the unemployed at Sheffield has decided to start such a camp and has appointed a committee to go into ways and means.



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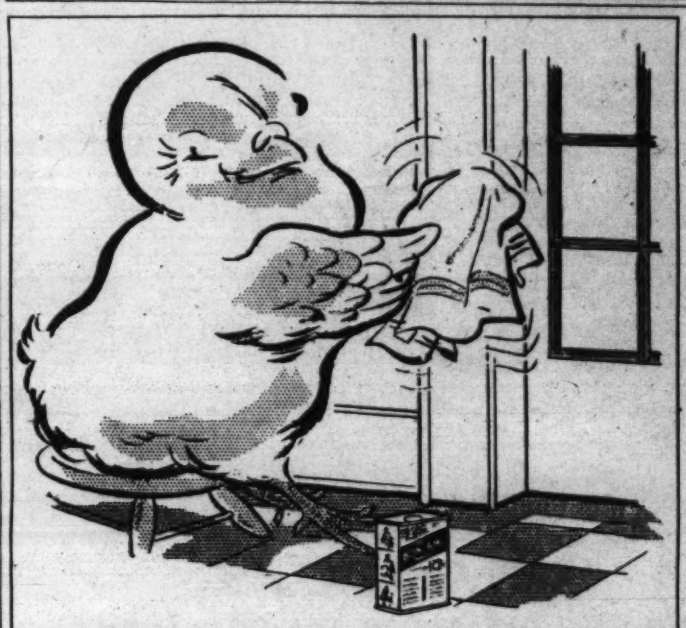

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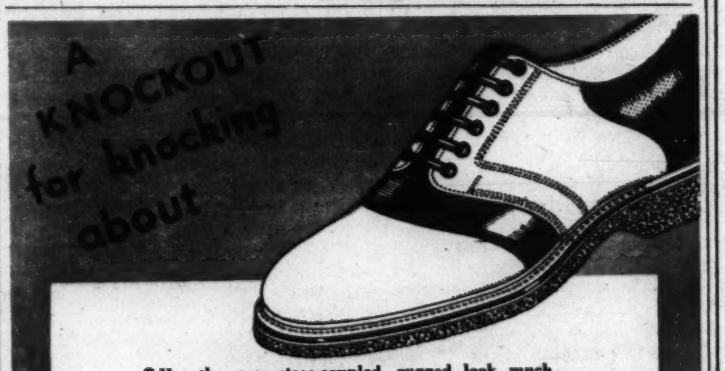

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